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## *Mighty Pen: It Moves The World*

*Links Civilizations, Wells Tells Writers Congress at Buenos Aires*

### *Peace Held Goal*

*No Author Ever Opposed Liberty or Democracy, Speaker Declares*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES — How closely writing as a profession is linked to world events was shown when this city played host to a small but mighty army of influential men and women from the four quarters of the globe, whose sole arm is the pen.

Although the P. E. N., or Poets, Editors and Novelists Clubs, are nonpolitical and nonpartisan, Communism, Fascism and democracy, and especially Spain's current ordeal, loomed large in the affairs of the fourteenth International P. E. N. Congress.

**Wells Sends Message**

H. G. Wells, president of P. E. N., sent a message that spoke out directly on the Spanish situation, while this and other vital social issues came up frequently, by inference and by innuendo, if not, directly.

"Spain is now a torn and distressful land," Mr. Wells wrote, "but its distresses are largely due to the intensity of its reaction to the mighty social forces that are reshaping our world. It is not a miserable country; it is a vehement and dramatic country. It is not a tragic country, because all the blood and strain of its present conflict are shot with high hope and aspiration. The Spanish-speaking world is feeling and thinking and acting now with as great an intensity as any section of the human community. In the long run, I believe the will and intelligence of mankind will triumph over all the traditions and perplexities that divide us so sorely today and that in the ultimate synthesis the minds that use the Spanish language as their medium will play a major part.

**Banner of Free Thought**

"Our club, the P. E. N. Club, is materially a small organization, but it upholds an immense and splendid banner, the banner of free thought and free discussion. This is the uniting banner of the Atlantic civilization, English, French and Spanish, and it is the symbol of human unity and the hope of mankind. Outspoken thought. That is what we stand for and that is what we are gathered here to uphold. Outspoken thought and the free and equal brotherhood of men throughout the earth. For the sake of that we count no effort too formidable nor any sacrifice too great.

"Do not let yourselves be too troubled by the politics and urgencies of the hour. Do not be tempted into rash conclusions and partisan demonstrations. The hands of the P. E. N. Club are extended fraternally to men of good will of all races and nations and tongues. Everywhere, even beneath the grimmest suppressions and the most oppressive silences, men of good will, world citizens, are seeking expression. And we are seeking every possibility of their finding expression. The role of the P. E. N. Club is not to divide but to unite, not to expel but to bring together into a common discussion every frankly-speaking type of mind. I am convinced that the Argentine conference will confirm and enhance our great tradition."

**Two Principal Speeches**

There were two main speeches of the inaugural assembly, those of Dr. Carlos Ibarguren, president of the Argentine branch of the P. E. N., who is a historian, and Jules Romains, French delegate. Both were the expression of a great freedom of outlook and, though differing in appreciation, harmonized on the ideal of collective effort. The Argentine saw a menace to literary progress in the effects of the World War and mechanical progress. The Frenchman retained faith in the evolution of thought parallel to the political and social developments of this age.

Dr. Ibarguren declared that in this time of strife it was most comforting to greet an assembly of delegates from many nations in a feeling of friendliness and mutual co-operation.

He dwelt on various types of literature, the history of literary thought through the ages, and particularly the effect of political risings and wars on the literature of a nation. He said the mechanical era, the motion picture and other inventions were having a decided effect on liter-

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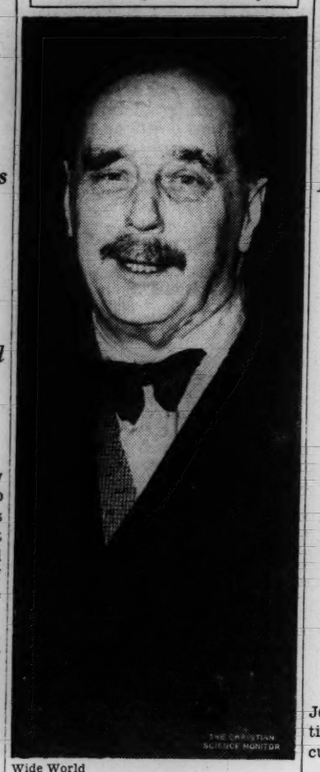
### Message of Unity



Wide World

**H. G. Wells**
Letter Read at P. E. N. Congress

## Militarist Group In Japan Demands Cabinet Reforms

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

TOKYO, Sept. 29—Powerful militarist leaders of the Army and Navy pressed the Government today for drastic administrative reforms and insisted that the sweeping changes be made without discussion.

Should Premier Koki Hirota reject the Army-Navy plan, it was feared that Lieut. Gen. Juichi Terauchi, Minister of War, might resign, causing the fall of the present Cabinet.

**Joint Control Board**

Among the war party's stringent demands, it was disclosed today, was the establishment of a combined control board within the Cabinet for the formulation of national policy under a Minister Without Portfolio.

Among the proposed reforms, all closely affecting Japan's military establishment, were:

Consolidation of the Foreign Office with the Overseas Ministry.

**Merger of Ministries**

Amalgamation of the ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Commerce and Industry.

Consolidation of the departments of Railroads and Communications.

Premier Hirota wishes an inquiry commission appointed to study the proposed changes, but the Army and Navy clique, under General Terauchi's leadership, is insistent that the reforms be introduced forthwith.

## British Decree Martial Law For Palestine

### Arab-Jew Conflict Drains Country's Industries; London to Act

### Revenues Shrink

**LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Great Britain today announced a decision to clamp down martial law on Palestine to end the conflict between Arabs and Jews.**

**Military rule actually will be put in force by a proclamation to be issued by the Palestine High Commissioner.**

**The commissioner's proclamation will delegate virtual dictatorial power to Lieut. Gen. J. G. Dill, commander of the recently augmented military forces in Palestine.**

**The signature of King Edward VIII was affixed to the document at Balmoral Castle, Scotland.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JERUSALEM—The effects of the Jewish-Arab disturbances on Palestine's economic situation are difficult to appraise.

Nevertheless two facts are known. It is certain that Arab losses, consequent on their four months' strike, have been great.

It is equally certain that Government revenue has shrunk and expenditure expanded. Certain budgetary items for the current year have already had to be drastically cut, especially in respect to public works, health and education.

**Rapid Revival**

Records of the Jewish Institute of Economic Research show that just before the disturbances broke out in Jaffa on April 19, Palestine's economic life was in the process of recovery after the difficulties precipitated by the Italian-Ethiopian crisis. There had been a rapid revival from the bank panic of the autumn of 1935, which had led to a stagnation of investments and some consequent unemployment.

"Capitalist" immigration and capital imports were on the rise in February and March, and reached a peak level in April. In May the influx of capital and "capitalists" (persons possessing £1000 or more) decreased. This was not due solely to the disturbances in the country, but also to the new Polish currency restrictions. The limiting of capital exports from Poland was a serious matter for Palestine since Polish sources had furnished the large part of the capital imports.

During the first half of April there had also been a noticeable improvement in the building market. Generally speaking, a distinct upward trend was being felt in the economic life of the country.

**Building Halted**

While trade in foodstuffs has not suffered such a great deal, in other lines of trade, in industry, and in building, the imprint of the abnormal situation is clearly visible.

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## Sweden's New Premier Plans To Take Over Big Industries; Moderate Socialism to Rule

### Social Democrats, Headed by Hansson, Propose Reforms Including Boosts for Pensions and Tax Increases; Unemployment Practically Ended

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM — Nationalization of several industries, increased pensions, and higher taxes on large fortunes are the main plans put forward by Sweden's newly elected Labor Government.

This government, composed of members of the Social Democrat party, was in office for nearly four years, from September, 1932, until June, 1936, when the cabinet resigned following defeat of its bill to vote increases in the People's Pension Law. The Social Democrats then held 102 of the 230 seats in the Riksdag.

Following Social Democrat successes in the recent elections, the intermediate Agrarian Party Cabinet has resigned and Per Albin Hansson, Social Democrat leader, has once more formed a Government, this time with better chances of complete success for his program.

Mr. Hansson has not, however, a sweeping majority. The new position is that the Social Democrats hold 112 seats. The nearest opposition party has only 44 seats, but the three non-Socialist parties combined claim 107 votes, thus giving the government a clear majority of 5 or 16 with Communist support.

The elections redistributed seats as follows:

| | Seats | Gain or loss |
|---|---|---|
| Conservatives | 44 | — 9 |
| Agrarians | 36 | — 9 |
| People's Party | 27 | + 2 |
| Social Democrats | 112 | +10 |
| Socialists (Ind.) | 6 | — 2 |
| Communists | 5 | + 3 |

The Conservative Party, as its name implies, is the most right-wing group, favoring increased military defense and the existing private system of production. The People's Party is a fusion of two former liberal parties. They urge disarmament in foreign policy and favor private enterprise at home. The Agrarians serve the slightly conservative interests of the farmers. The Social Democrats look toward a program of moderate socialism at home and the development of the power of the League of Nations in international spheres.

The Social Democratic Party has been gaining support slowly but surely in Sweden. In the 1932 elections this party gained most of the seats which changed hands. Now again the present elections have increased its representation.

During its four years' tenure of office this Government found favor through its handling of slump difficulties.

At the present moment there is practically no unemployment in Sweden. Such recovery from depression has been aided by co-operation between the major parties during the years of financial stress, the conservative elements putting few difficulties in the way of the Social Democrats.

Sweden's currency was pegged to sterling at a comparatively low rate when Britain abandoned the gold standard and has remained stable ever since. This keeping of the kroner low abroad made money fairly cheap at home for productive uses. At the same time credit was expanded by the Bank of Sweden.

The Government also took meas-

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## Hitler Extends Labor Service To Young Women

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Sept. 29—Compulsory Labor Service for young women and gradual increase in the next three years of the number of young men performing such service are decreed in an order signed by Adolf Hitler.

Labor Service for women hitherto has been voluntary, but for some months past it has been generally assumed that this was only because of lack of the necessary trained leaders to deal with the numbers which would appear if the service were made compulsory. According to the new order issued last night, competent authorities must now draw up plans for compulsory service for 25,000 women for the year from April, 1937 to March, 1938.

The Labor Service for men, which was voluntary in 1933, and lasted six months, has since September of 1935 become compulsory for the present lasting six months. For the new Labor Service term which begins Oct. 1 the total strength will be 238,000, for the following year 275,000 and for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1938, 300,000.

Labor Service is for men a preliminary to two years of military service and is particularly stressed as a training period for the removal of all class distinctions and for inculcation of the lesson of sacrifice for the national community. This is a service which probably is most appreciated by all sections of the populace. Few criticisms are heard and there is general agreement as to its beneficial effects upon the coming generation.

## Rival Air Lines Refuse Comment On Cut in Fares

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Representatives of two major air lines here had no comment to make today regarding the decision of their competitor, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., to cut winter fares to rail levels as a stimulant to off-season business.

All inquiries at the office of United Air Lines were referred to W. A. Patterson, president of the company, who was said to be in San Francisco, while American Air Lines asked that questions be referred to its president, C. R. Smith, in Chicago.

Representatives of Eastern Air Lines stressed that as their winter traffic between Florida and the North was normally very heavy, it was doubtful if rates would be reduced.

The new schedules for Transcontinental and Western Air, to be effective on Nov. 1, bring the base rate fares for that line about to the level of ordinary railroad fares and less than the rates charged for extra-fare trains. As announced by Jack Frye, president of the company, the New York-Los Angeles fare will be $139.95, and the fare between New York and Chicago will be $39.95.

Holders of scrip tickets, purchasable in amounts of $500, will be entitled to a 15 per cent reduction from the base fares, bringing the cost of an air trip from New York to Los Angeles down to $118.96 and to Chicago to $33.96.

## Rail Crossing Projects End Road Hazards

### Federal Money Permitted Elimination of 250 in All States

### 1398 Others Will Go

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Elimination of hazardous railroad crossings has gone forward rapidly with Government aid and in practically every state during the past summer.

A report just issued by the United States Bureau of Public Roads shows that 250 grade crossing projects have been completed under the special construction program for which President Roosevelt earmarked $196,000,000 under the Emergency Relief act of 1935. More than half of the projects were completed in August.

At present, there are 1093 grade crossing elimination projects under construction and 305 more on which work has been authorized but not begun. Every state has been given money for this purpose by the Federal Government and in every state except Connecticut projects now are under way.

**Minnesota Leads States**

States with the largest number of finished projects are Minnesota with 23; Texas, 18; Arkansas, 17; Montana, 17; and Oklahoma, 17.

The total estimated cost of the projects completed and under way is approximately $121,500,000, of which $119,500,000 came from WPA funds. Approximately 30,000 men from the relief rolls have been employed at the sites of the by-passes and relocations.

The 2000 grade crossings where the Bureau of Public Roads is planning greater protection in one form or another represent only a fraction of the total number in the United States, but they have been picked "with respect to their relative traffic hazards and the possibility of providing employment in areas where large unemployment exists." The Interstate Commerce Commission records show that on Jan. 1, 1936, there were 234,231 highway-railroad grade crossings in the country.

**Offer Permanent Solutions**

In making his original announcement, President Roosevelt said that all work was expected to be completed by July 1, 1936. When that date arrived, the program was just getting into full swing.

On Aug. 31, there were 88 grade crossing elimination projects under way in Texas; 71 in Iowa; 45 in California; 46 in Ilinois; 48 in Kansas; 63 in Minnesota; 42 in Mississippi, and 56 in Nebraska. The larger projects require approximately six months for completion.

Costs vary with the value of property that has to be bought. One project in New York City cost $1,000,000, another in Detroit is costing $600,000.

In most of the projects, a separation of railroad and automobile grades is accomplished by the construction of overpasses or underpasses. The jobs often are expensive, but once the pass is built, it is permanently effective. In other cases, roads are rerouted to avoid crossings. Approximately 500 crossings will be protected for the first time by signal lights or other warnings under the emergency program.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

## Blum Gives Pledge Of Internal Peace With Devaluation

### World Attention Centers on the Relation of Dollar and Pound

### Will $4.86 Ratio Govern Exchanges?

### Gentlemen's Agreement Is Hinted on Informal Type of Stabilization

*By H. B. Elliston*
*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Now that the realignment of French currency with other currencies has taken place, and other gold bloc members are preparing to follow suit, interest will rivet increasingly upon the dollar and the pound, the joint king-pin of the monetary world.

Secretary Morgenthau has left the world with this knowledge:

1. That the United States and Great Britain are co-operating with France while that country is "realigning" its currency.
2. That the United States will not devalue the dollar further during this operation.
3. That an unexplained understanding over the pound and the dollar is in effect between Washington and London.

**Interesting Questions**

Of equal interest to the knowledge thus vouchsafed are the questions that have been raised. For instance:

1. Is the dollar really stabilized on gold, instead of provisionally stabilized?
2. What is the understanding, if any, about the ultimate relation between the pound and the dollar?
3. Does Great Britain, as part of this bargain, intend to return to the gold standard?

**Provisional Gold Standard**

The dollar was relinked to gold on Jan. 30, 1934, in the Gold Reserve Act at a 41 per cent depreciation. America's new gold standard, however, is unique. No longer can Americans obtain gold for their dollars for use internally. It is available only for use in settling international balances.

Consequently, Secretary Morgenthau called the new standard, with a facetious touch, "international gold bullion standard, streamlined, 1934 model."

Moreover, this new gold standard is provisional. At any time the President can devalue the dollar further—down to 50 per cent of its old gold content, as compared with the 59 per cent authorized in the Gold Reserve Act. This discretion was originally legislated in the Thomas Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Now there can be no world stabilization as long as any one nation insists upon changing its currency at will. For such changes upset relations with other currencies.

Partly for this reason, the Republican platform pledges that in the event of a Republican victory at the polls, this discretionary power held by the President would be taken away. That is to say, the dollar would be definitely stabilized.

President Roosevelt has taken no such stand. Formerly he seemed to

### Warns French Workers to Call Quick Halt on Strike Movement

### Devaluation Passed By 350-to-221 Vote

### Compulsory Arbitration of Labor-Capital Disputes Backed by Premier

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**PARIS, Sept. 29—Approved by the Chamber of Deputies in a 25-hour session, Premier Léon Blum's plan to devalue the franc and align it with the British pound and the American dollar hit its first Senate snag late today.**

**Radical Socialist senators, in caucus, rejected the Government's devaluation text. They explained they were not opposed to devaluation, but objected to the plan to give the Government dictatorial powers to fight a rising cost of living, without a parliamentary check. A new text is now being drafted and will be submitted to the Senate tomorrow.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Sept. 29—After an all-night debate, the French Chamber of Deputies today finally passed the bill devaluating the franc by a vote of 350 to 221. The Popular Front parties—Communist, Socialist and Radical—voted almost solidly for the project.

Intervening at dawn Premier Léon Blum clinched the Government's victory by a statement stressing the significance of the monetary agreement with Britain and the United States which, he said, "Constitutes an entente of the three countries in their action for peace."

**Will Defend Public Order**

M. Blum coupled this defense of the international importance of the devaluation accord with an undertaking to preserve internal peace within France itself.

Declaring that the Government is "resolved to defend public order against any attack on popular sovereignty and republican institutions" he at the same time warned the workers that occupational strikes could no longer be tolerated.

**Legal Strikes Defined**

To give effect to his decision a bill is to be presented to Parliament as soon as it assembles for its regular session in November to the effect that no strike shall take place unless a vote has been taken among the workers affected and a strike shall be deemed legal only if a majority of the workers vote for it.

If a strike is declared by a minority, the Government reserves the right to use force to eject strikers in case of the illegal occupation of the premises.

**Compulsory Arbitration**

Occupational or folded-arms strikes are to be forbidden, but a factory is to be obliged to shut down. If workers and employers are unable to agree, arbitration of the dispute under Government auspices is to be made obligatory.

These proposed measures are understood to have been tentatively accepted by trades union officials. If adopted, they offer hope that labor unrest in France will be appeased. But many employers are said to be much aroused at the projected closing of factories and at compulsory arbitration.

**Sliding Wages Contested**

The parliamentary battle over devaluation hinged chiefly on measures intended to compensate certain categories of citizens most directly affected by the franc's fall, such projects as a sliding scale of salaries for automatically adjusting pay to rising living costs.

Opponents of the Government charged that the measure would upset France's economic structure completely, and the Radicals sealed its fate by asking that it be applied to all classes of Frenchmen alike—to farmers and professional men as well as laborers, thereby making its impartiability doubly apparent.

**Buying Power Protected**

Accordingly a compromise was worked out whereby the sliding scale arrangement was definitely dropped and replaced by a clause authorizing the Government to take by decree "any measure to safeguard the purchasing power of the franc both by repression of unjustified price increases and by any other means."

The devaluation bill now goes before the Senate which is expected to pass it, but not without resistance and possibly modification.

***Other accounts of the French situation and currency stabilization will be found on the financial page.***

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Tuesday, Sept. 29

### League—China Warns of Arms Treaty

**The League of Nations Assembly** hears less of the customary "sounding offs" in rotund periods and grandiose rhetoric, as statesmen confront the threats of armaments, incidents and cynical statescraft.

**The Chinese delegate,** Dr. Wellington Koo, warns of dangerous tension in the Far East between Japan and China. He calls upon the League to look at the intensive preparations for war, at the uneasy movements of troops, the myriad of incidents and at the aggressive designs in the Orient.

**China,** even as its representative spoke, throws down the gauntlet to Japan, refusing to take responsibility for the recent killing of a Japanese soldier in the Japanese portion of the International Settlement.

**The speech of Maxim Litvinoff,** Russian Foreign Minister, is still being digested. He urged a world peace conference called immediately. Some astute observers of international relations interpreted this move as an adroit maneuver by Russia to better its diplomatic position. Adolf Hitler is seen as striving with some success to organize the nations of Western Europe, leaving Russia outside. Litvinoff is now suspected of trying to turn the tables by organizing the world so that Russia will have a central role and Germany, perhaps, a very inferior one.

*Russia's diplomatic maneuvering examined: Page 5.*

### Franc—Devaluation Voted in Chamber

**The French franc** and all those currencies which followed its lead toward devaluation appear to have reached the climax of their adventure. The United States and Great Britain continue to utilize their equilization funds to cushion the fluctuation of the franc as it seeks its new equilibrium.

Statesmen in Europe and America continue to herald the breakup of the gold bloc as a salutary attack on economic armament, as an end to grinding deflation within nations, as the year's, perhaps the decade's, most important blow for world peace.

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### *To Bible Readers:*

In the advertisement appearing on page 11 your attention is called to the nearness of the series on

**The Holy Land—Then and Now**

*Beginning Oct. 1*

Accompanying the advertisement is the reminder that the complete series from the start can most conveniently be obtained by mailing in the coupon provided.

As previously announced, the series will not appear in book form, and is exclusive in The Christian Science Monitor.


## Plentiful Crops In Prospect For China's Millions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Famine news from China is a commonplace but this summer brings brighter news of plenty. Farmers of the central Chinese areas of Hupei, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces are rejoicing over the facts of a good supply of rain coupled with decorous behavior from the often troublesome Yangtse river.

Therefore it is expected that the rice crop will be plentiful and that its quality will be of the highest.

Both because of the rainfall and because of technical help given by the National Economic Council, cotton also will be plentiful.

Man as well as nature will share in the credit for better times in China this summer and autumn, for completion of the long-expected railway between Hankow and Canton provides a greatly improved channel of distribution. Kwangtung province to the south is expected this year to buy rice from the Yangtse more cheaply than it has hitherto imported rice from Saigon and Siam because of completion of this rail link. Thus lower living costs, improved farm income and economic unification of the country should result.

## Belgium Seeks Revival Of Tapestry Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS—A revival of the tapestry industry for which Belgium is famous is sought by the Ministry of Public Education and Fine Arts. It is hoped that this can be achieved through building up an export trade.

## British Fliers on 6500 Mile Race

### England-South Africa Air Marathon Starts With Nine Planes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 29—At 6:30 this morning the first of the nine planes entered for the national England-to-South Africa Air Race—6500 miles—was flagged away from the airport here—first stop Cairo.

Following on at intervals of one minute the remaining entries scudded over the turf to rise into the air, wheel and head across the Channel.

**Nonstop After Cairo**

First "control" is Belgrade. Under the rules of the race competitors need not land and report anywhere but at Cairo, but they must be seen to turn at Zimun airport, Belgrade and at Athens.

The following entrants took off in the race, some of them being teamed for the flight: Lieut. Tommy Rose, C. W. A. Scott, co-winner with T. Campbell Black of the 1934 England-Australia Race, Capt. A. M. Miller, Capt. S. S. Halse, Victor Smith, A. E. Clouston, D. W. Llewellyn. C. F. Hughesdon, C. G. M. Alington, Lieut. P. H. Booth, Max H. Findlay and Kenneth Waller.

At Cairo the difference in starting time will be adjusted and from then on it is a straight race to the Rand, nonstop if possible.

The winner's time is expected to be under two days. The race is between all-British machines piloted by British airmen. There is not a great deal of variety in the planes entered, as is most strikingly shown by the fact that all but one is powered with one or two de Havilland Gypsy engines.

Four of the machines entered are Percival Gulls, two "Mew Gulls" and two "Vega Gulls." Both these types are powered by the same motor, but the Mew is a highspeed single-seater, capable of 225 miles an hour, while the Vega is a three-seater with a top speed around 170 m. p. h.

Of the remainder, there are two Miles Hawks, one B. A. Eagle and one B. A. Double Eagle, both air liners, the former with one motor, the latter with two, and one Airspeed Envoy.

Mr. C. W. A. Scott, one of the winners of the Melbourne race in a Comet plane, is piloting a Vega Gull. Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose, holder of the England-to-the-Cape record with a time of three days, 17 hours and 38 minutes, is at the controls of the B. A. Double Eagle.

**All Airports Lighted**

All regular airports along the Imperial Airways route to South Africa are being lighted during the following three nights to assist the airmen.

Chief prize money is £4000, for the competitor who checks in first at Johannesburg, where the Rand Exhibition is in progress. There are other prizes, to be decided on handicap of £3000, £2000, £1000 and £500, subject to a time limit of five days for the completion of the race. This prize money has been provided by Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, American-born South African industrialist.

News has been received that Mr. James Mollison is planning a "twin record" flight in October, hoping to cross the Atlantic in record time from America to Croydon, refuel and dash to South Africa, intending to break whatever record this Johannesburg race sets up. He has purchased a Bellanca "Flash" monoplane, claimed to have a range of 4000 miles and a top speed of 270 miles an hour.

By a Staff Artist

**England to South Africa**

Only Scheduled Stop Is Cairo, but "Controls" Are Set at Belgrade and Athens

### First at Johannesburg Takes Prize Money of £4000

## The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1936

**The Monitor Traveltalks**
by M. Le Tour
Usually Run on Tuesdays Will Be Published Hereafter
**on Thursdays**


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# Public Schools Are Urged To Teach Family Integrity

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—More education in the public school system to strengthen the family as a social unit and to preserve it as an institution was recommended, along with the establishment of "family courts," in one of the sessions of the National Probation Association convention here recently.

"The attack on the family must be halted," declared Judge Richard J. Hennessey, of the Family Court in Milwaukee. He claimed that human relationships need special help and he defended the new type of family court established in Milwaukee as a permanent specialized branch of the Circuit Court. The family court, he explained, deals with problems growing out of family life and brings all problems of family relation into the hands of one judge.

"Legal theory has entered on a new stage of development," said Judge Hennessey, "a period of so-called social jurisprudence, in which it will consider more than ever before the relation of human interests. The approach and goal of family courts bring about readjustment of these difficulties and continued satisfactory relationships wherever possible."

In other sessions of the National Probation Association convention in joint meeting with the American Prison Association and the American Parole Association the problems of parole and probation were discussed. Both parole and probation were defended by outstanding officials in the prison field as progressive means of dealing with prisoners.

"Probation is coming to take its place as one of the recognized efforts in our whole crime program," declared Sanford Bates, director of United States Bureau of Prisons. "Not all of our lawbreakers can go to prison. Some corrective discipline must be applied to those of lesser degree—something more effective than a mere judicial admonition."

Prof. Ernest W. Burgess, sociologist at the University of Chicago, defended the parole system as an essential part of the system of criminal justice. He praised the war made upon crime in Chicago which he said had attained much success and pointed to the better conditions in Illinois.

## Industrial Unions Claim A. F. of L. Favor

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Officials of the Committee on Industrial Organization, of which John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, is chief, asserted here today they had got far-reaching victories among state federations of labor.

They claimed 19 state federations had expressed sympathy with the labor group now in revolt against the older leadership of the A. F. of L. The federation holds its convention in November, when a clearcut vote of the 3,500,000 membership will be asked on the issue of craft versus industrial unionism.

States where local federations have backed the C. I. O. according to the announcement today, are:

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Connecticut, California, Arizona and West Virginia. Wisconsin was also included in the list of 19, although a compromise resolution was adopted there.

# Dublin Stirred By Labor's Fund To Aid Spanish

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DUBLIN—A controversy has been waging in the Irish Free State over £1000 in subscriptions collected by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland to aid sufferers in Spain.

The allegation that this sum was for the definite purpose of aiding the Government side in the Civil War has threatened a serious rift in the Irish branches of the union. At a recent conference of the all-Ireland delegates of this body in Dublin, Mr. Ernest Bevin, then general secretary, now president, of the union, stated that the executive council in calling for the subscription proposed to do for Spain what they had previously done in the case of Austria, Germany and Italy when their fellow trade unionists were in a difficult situation.

Mr. Bevin denied that the money was raised to aid the "reds" stating that the purpose was to give relief to the victims in Spain, that the religious issue was clearly left out of it, and that "not one penny in actual money" had left the country. All that had been done, he said, was to send supplies to Spain.

While such disruptive tendencies have cropped up among Irish labor forces as a result of activities relating to the Spanish situation, considerable publicity has been given to the efforts of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, former Blue-Shirt leader and prominent Irish fascist who has been attempting, directly in the face of his government's signature of the Non-Intervention Pact, to collect a body of men to join the Spanish foreign legion and to aid in the war against the "unchristian forces" of Spain.

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

**The French Chamber of Deputies,** having voted to devalue the franc, the world watches Italy and Germany.

**Italy's** exchanges remain closed as Fascist officials confer. Expectation is that the Italian lira will remain basically fixed to the present gold content, except for some special concessions looking toward a cheaper lira for the tourist.

**Germany** hears with some trepidation that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, and one of the world's greatest monetary experts, has summoned the Reichsbank Board. Despite repeated assurances, Germany cannot allay its fears that the Government may devalue. Germany remembers the catastrophic postwar inflation. Many Germans still believe devaluation means ruinous inflation.

**Experiences of most nations,** which have devalued their currencies, indicates that devaluation can prove salutary and safe if the mechanism for control is set up.

## World Series—Yanks and Giants Meet for Start

**"Wham!"** It's the World Series again.

**The Yanks** and the Giants, Polo Grounds to Yankee Field and back again. All around the big town. True the series does not begin until tomorrow but they are standing in line right now, and its big money that is being offered for first, second and third places in that line. It may seem to be New York's show, but not so, for radio speakers in about every town in America will blare every ball, strike, hit, run and error.

**The world** isn't so interested, however, as foreign papers wire American correspondents to send a mere 100 words on the bare results. But it will be an illiterate American who doesn't talk in the idiom of Hubbell's screwball, Schumacher's overhand sinker and Fitzsimmons's knuckler for the next week or so. Those who cannot define the difference between a Fascist and a Communist can tell us that the Yanks hold the edge in World Series experience, that the Giants have a slight advantage in pitching, that they are both hard clouting teams.

**The American** citizen who doesn't know much about James A. Farley and John D. M. Hamilton knows all about McCarthy and Terry, whose managership brought their teams through to the World Series. What's the election of a President compared to that?

## Bargain—60 Days' Extension Asked for Dockmen

**The Administration's statesmanship** in labor matters confronts a crucial test on the Pacific coast within the next 24 hours. The President's newly appointed Maritime Commission moves swiftly to meet the test, sending telegraphic appeals to the ship owners and longshoremen of the Pacific coast to extend their agreements that expire tomorrow.

**The Commission** asks that the agreements be extended 60 days. In the meantime, no evidence of capitulation is in sight. The water front seems to be clearing its decks and battening down. The owners work under full speed to clear all cargo into the holds of outgoing vessels for none knows of the morrow when none may work.

**Federal conciliation** receives rough treatment in Union, S. C. George Kamenow, federal labor conciliator, is arrested by Sheriff J. G. Faucett. In the meantime, the strike harassed Monarch textile mills i guarded by 75 armed special deputies.

**The strike** of 500 students of the Memorial High School, Campbell, Ohio, against transfer of a favorite teacher enters its third day. Against these high school students the police employed tear gas yesterday. Schools and teachers are also the center of labor turmoil in Jasper, Ala., where children of Walker County High School were on strike. Union leaders seek to capitalize the situation in an effort to organize the teachers. Conciliation efforts are being speeded. Cause of the strike was the refusal of A. S. Scott, county superintendent, to re-employ three union teachers.

**The Salinas, Calif., lettuce strike** grinds on, with union hopes somewhat dampened by the refusal of 3000 Filipino workers to join in a sympathy walk-out. In Seattle, the Post-Intelligencer newsrooms strike is still under the aegis of the National Labor Relations Board, which is seeking an accord.

## Parties—Contend for New York Electoral Vote

**Politics** moves on to the meridian of its day.

**New York State's Republican and Democratic conventions** are being used as sounding boards for attacks on the New Deal and defenses of the Administration respectively.

At the Democratic convention in Syracuse Senator Robert Wagner, Robert H. Jackson and James A. Farley assail the Republican positions. President Roosevelt leaves Hyde Park for a five-hour journey by train for Syracuse, where he is expected to make a "hard hitting" and omnibus campaign speech, preparatory to addresses on specific subjects. The Roosevelt speech is from 9 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

**Both parties** are keenly aware that New York, with its 46 electoral votes, is a prize that warrants calling on the most effective political warriors to capture it.

**John G. Winant,** former highly popular Governor of New Hampshire and a Republican, resigns from the Social Securities Board to take the field to answer Governor Landon's attacks on the security setup.

"No work I have ever undertaken has ever seemed more worthwhile to me than my brief service on the Social Security Board. May I thank you for the opportunity for this service and join you in defending it."

Thus Mr. Winant wrote the President. He will broadcast his first defense from New York tonight.

**Governor Landon,** hard on the echoes of his three farm belt speeches, plans three more addresses—Chicago, Oct. 9; Cleveland, Oct. 12; and Detroit, Oct. 14. Last week's speeches were bids for the most important pressure group in the American election—the farmers. His projected speeches will bring him close to labor's citadels, a pressure group generally believed favorable to the Administration.

**George N. Peek,** one-time administrator of the AAA, continues his erratic career by stepping bag and baggage into the Landon camp. His principal battle with the Administration lay in the fact that he objected to extending special grants made in a reciprocal trade agreement with one nation to all nations with which the United States has "most favored nation" contracts.

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## 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**New Station**

**Canada**

**Ontario**

St. Catharines—Daily, 2 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

## *Radio Safely Guides Planes Through Fog*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—In a heavy fog which blanketed Long Island for several hours Sunday night, five airplanes were landed successfully after directions were sent by radio.

Two army bombing planes bound from Langley field, Va., to Mitchel field were directed by the radio operator there to Floyd Bennett field, Brooklyn, after they had circled the field for half an hour attempting to land.

An army observation plane bound from Newport, R. I., to Mitchel field was re-routed by radio to the Newark, N. J., airport. A commercial plane taxiing Randolph Churchill, son of the British statesman, Winston Churchill, to Roosevelt field from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was ordered by the Roosevelt field operator to the North Beach airport.

A second commercial plane from Albany, N. Y., piloted by William Hunk of Hicksville, N. Y., and bound for the Long Island Aviation Country club there, followed a radio beam from Albany to Roosevelt field and was brought down through the fog by directions from the radio operator there.

## Camp Fire Election Held

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Elbert Williams of Dallas, Tex., was elected national president of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., at the closing session of the organization's national council. She succeeds Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr of Cleveland, Ohio, who becomes first vice-president.

# Admiral Sims, War-Time Leader, Advocated Peace

Admiral William Sowden Sims, who passed on here yesterday, was during his later years as assiduous in the cause of peace as he had been in the cause of war during his 42 years of service in the United States navy.

One of the most colorful figures in the history of this country's navy and an almost constant center of controversy, Admiral Sims just "scraped in" when he entered the United States Naval Academy in 1876. Later, he gained fame as the officer who "taught the navy how to shoot." He commanded America's sea forces during the World War and fought unceasingly to strengthen the navy. Frequently he faced possible court-martial because of his outspokenness, which did not conclude with his retirement 14 years ago.

Within recent years, Admiral Sims has attacked the payment of the soldiers' bonus, urged a more unequivocal neutrality on the part of the United States and has warned the United States not to follow American traders who insist on entering war zones and then demand protection.

**Called Peace "Priceless"**

In an address before the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts last April, Admiral Sims made the following statement:

"We, as a people, must come to understand that peace is priceless; that it is worth any reasonable sacrifice of war profits; that a decent regard for humanity must be placed ahead of gold. Therefore, let every citizen who has the cause of honorable peace at heart take this stand: Our trade as a neutral must be at the risk of the traders; our army and navy must not be used to protect this trade. It is a choice of profits or peace. Our country must remain at peace."

Admiral Sims, who did not come from a seafaring family, was born in Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, on Oct. 15, 1858, the son of an American civil engineer. After a less than spectacular career at Annapolis, he was commissioned to several posts, but did not advance rapidly because of a somewhat dilettante attitude toward his profession. After secret service in Russia, Spain and Italy during the Spanish-American war, Admiral Sims, then a lieutenant, was stationed in China.

It was there that he began the series of reports which were to continue during the remainder of his service and which caused tremors and rumblings from top to bottom of the navy. In three years his correspondence filled 22 letter press books containing 11,000 pages. One of his most important letters charged faulty construction of battleships. It was lost for a number of years and was said, finally, to be discovered, very badly chewed by insects, in a desk drawer of an important navy official!

**Urged Target Practice**

After failing to achieve any response from his immediate superiors, Sims wrote to Theodore Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, suggesting that the entire North Atlantic fleet be sent out for target practice. Much to the general amazement of everyone concerned, this was done. At a distance of half a mile, the ships began firing thousands of projectiles at a condemned lightship. After the target practice, the only damage consisted of two holes in the vessel's sails.

Despite this exhibition of miserable marksmanship, nothing was done by officials. Several years later when Roosevelt became President, Admiral Sims again defied regulations, wrote to the Chief Executive direct, and placed the whole case before him. Admiral Sims was recalled from China and put to work improving the navy's marksmanship. He also continued his attack on the country's battleships, saying of the Kentucky:

"She is not a battleship at all. She is the worst crime in naval construction ever perpetrated by the white race."

This did not disturb the Navy Department, however, and when it continued ordering the same style of ship, the doughty Admiral prepared a series of articles with a naval architect, the first of which appeared just as the navy started a round-the-world cruise in 1908.

Despite a widespread furore, Admiral Sims was not court-martialed and the construction against which he had fought was abandoned. Sims years later was reprimanded for a pro-English declaration in London. Later, he was in charge of the very campaign for which he had been reprimanded.

President Roosevelt last night characterized Sims's career as "a remarkable period of service to his country." Other tributes came from Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, during the World War, Ambassador Josephus Daniels, war-time secretary of the navy, with whom Admiral Sims frequently clashed, and other prominent public officials.

## Sweden's New Premier For Nationalized Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ures of jobless relief, paying "dole" to jobless and employing as many as possible on state works.

As much work as possible was started, because the Government disliked the idea of providing money for those doing nothing. Money, which was cheap, was borrowed for housing, road work, drainage, afforestation, bridge building and the like. Consequently the high Swedish standard of living was not allowed to fall too low and the country climbed back to prosperity at the cost of a somewhat increased national debt and little else.

When the major difficulties had been surmounted the conservative parties began to build up a stronger opposition to socialistic measures, until the Government fell over the increased pensions plan.

It was announced then that the Social Democrats planned in future to nationalize the petrol and coffee industries.

# Murder Conviction Returned Against 11 In Black Legion Case

DETROIT, Sept. 29 (AP)—Eleven of the 12 men charged with plotting the Black Legion "execution" of Charles A. Poole on an isolated suburban road last May 12, were convicted today in circuit court.

Of the 11 men convicted, all but four were convicted of first degree murder. The jury of nine men and three women held two of the others guilty of second degree murder, and Judge Joseph A. Moynihan returned a second degree murder conviction against two defendants who waived a jury trial.

The acquittal of Herschell Gill, the only defendant freed of the charges by the jury, had been suggested by Assistant State Attorney Chester P. O'Hara.

Five of those convicted of first degree murder—Harvey Davis, Ervin D. Lee, Urban Lipps, Paul R. Edwards, and Edgar Baldwin—were present when Poole was shot. The two others convicted of first degree murder were John Bannerman and Lowell Rushing, who were charged with taking an active part in the plot.

The jury convicted Thomas R. Craig and Virgil Morrow, both of whom attended the meeting in Findlater Hall, where the State charged the "execution" plot was agreed upon, of second degree murder, with a recommendation of leniency for Morrow.

The bench returned the second degree conviction against Albert Stevens and John S. Vincent, the oldest of the defendants.

Under Michigan law, the maximum penalty for first degree murder is life imprisonment. Second degree conviction leaves the sentence to the discretion of the court.

## Al Smith Speaks Oct. 22

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept 29 (AP)—The National Jeffersonian Democrats, an organization opposed to the re-election of President Roosevelt, announced last night that former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York had accepted its invitation to speak in Chicago on Oct. 22 "under the immediate auspices of a group of Illinois Democrats." The meeting will be held at the Chicago Civic Opera House, the announcement said, and the address will be radiocast over a national hookup.

# London to Rebuild Kingston By-Pass; Quickly Outdated

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—So great has been the increase in automobile traffic in and out of London in recent years that the Kingston by-pass, southwestern arterial road built between 1923 and 1927, is now to be "modernized."

The Ministry of Transport has approved the first portion of the rebuilding and preliminary work is already in hand.

The by-pass does not now provide adequate safety for the dense traffic it has to carry. The modernization plan provides for dual carriageways, cycle tracks and new footpaths.

**New Towns Built Up**

The by-pass is at present a single carriageway 30 feet wide, stretching for 9½ miles from Roehampton to Esher. Along certain sections there is only a single footpath. The road has a bad safety record.

When the Kingston by-pass was first built it provided a fast arterial road running through plain countryside and circuiting the town of Kingston. But no sooner was the road completed than speculative builders bought the land adjoining the several new "towns" sprung mushroom-like into existence.

Two new railway stations had to be provided by the Southern Railway within a few years to cope with the increasing passenger traffic caused by the new towns. Shops, restaurants, road-houses, cinemas followed the residential houses, until the arterial road was forced to carry a large volume of local traffic of its own as well as fast traffic to and from the capital.

**Roadways for Shops**

Recently extra roads have been provided alongside the by-pass in one part, allowing the shops their own roadway in which commercial trucks can stand without hindrance to the through traffic.

But these roads are inadequate. Pedestrians have found they increase the difficulty of getting across the road.

Under the new rebuilding scheme, the first portion of which is to cost £36,000, pedestrian-operated traffic lights are to be provided at one crossing and motor-actuated lights at several others.

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# Kansas City Has Gala Week On Completing Auditorium

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29—With its $6,500,000 Municipal Auditorium at last complete, Kansas City is holding a week of celebration, utilizing the many facilities of its newest civic asset in a varied program of entertainment, instruction and trade promotion.

Although the first unit of the auditorium, the exhibition hall filling the block-square first floor, was put into use almost a year ago, finishing of the final sections was completed only in recent weeks. In the meantime the main arena, with seating capacity of 13,345, and the various committee rooms have accommodated a series of national conventions, beginning with the meeting of the American Chemical Society last April and continuing through the sessions of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

**Last Units Completed**

The last units finished have been the elaborate music hall, with seats for 2584 persons, and the little theater, which will accommodate crowds of less than 1000. The music hall, equipped for theatrical productions of all sorts, was first used in August. The little theater, perhaps the most striking room in the auditorium, architecturally, has been opened to the public for the first time in connection with the Jubilesta, as the opening festival has been named.

The little theater is an octagonal room, surrounded by a balcony. The seats are movable, permitting entertainments to be given from the stage which is set into one of the eight walls, or from the center of the floor. When the seats are removed, the modernistic design is emphasized by an octagonal design of white wood set in the ebonized wood floor.

**Stage Well Equipped**

The music hall, more restrained in design, is richly finished in red striped with gold. Indirect lighting coves produce an unusual ceiling design. The stage is elaborately equipped with a variety of settings and curtains. Various lighting effects are produced from a switchboard which resembles the console of an organ, placed in the center of the orchestra pit. Dressing room facilities are adequate for the largest presentations. In the Jubilesta, the hall is used for daily appearances of George White's Scandals. The music hall is to be the home of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Karl Krueger, which will open its fourth season with a pair of concerts Oct. 29 and 30.

Both the music hall and the little theater are on the second floor, above the lobby to the main arena. Each has a lobby on the main floor, connected by an elaborate staircase and elevators with the hall it serves.

**An Elaborate Program**

The main arena during the Jubilesta will house a variety of performers—dance orchestras and soloists of national reputation, dancing and beauty contests, a competition for drum and bugle corps, singing of spirituals by a Negro chorus of 1000, and a Southwest Folk Festival, including Indian dances by students of the Haskell Indian Institute at Lawrence, Kan., cowboy singers, old-time fiddlers, harmonica players and square dancing. The exhibition hall contains commercial exhibits by 190 Kansas City businesses and manufacturers.

Meanwhile, across Thirteenth Street, old Convention Hall, which has served the city since 1900, is being torn down. The big, barnlike hall has housed national conventions of both political parties and of a wide variety of other organizations. The world's most famous musicians, speakers, entertainers and soloists have appeared there. Now, from its destruction, has come funds to complete its imposing successor.

**Ran Over Its Estimate**

As construction of the new auditorium progressed, it had become apparent that the $4,500,000 voted for it in the 10-year plan of public improvements would be inadequate to provide the facilities desired, even when augmented by PWA funds. It was decided to leave the interiors of the music hall and the little theater unfinished for the time being.

However, there was trafficway bond money available and narrow Thirteenth street needed widening to handle the traffic about the new hall. Old Convention Hall must be condemned to permit the widening. The price was set at $750,000, which was turned over to the convention hall trustees. The old hall had been financed by public subscription, under a charter requiring that its funds be invested perpetually in a public auditorium.

So the trustees, keeping $25,000 to pay outstanding bills, turned back the balance to the city, to finance completion of the music hall and little theater.

The old hall's site, with additional ground making in all more than half of a square block, will be used as a parking station for the new auditorium. The city may in time acquire all the block immediately north of the auditorium, and convert it into a park combined with a sunken parking station.

Under present plans the fall festival, under the name of Jubilesta, will be made an annual event.

## Canadians Provide Vacations for 9100 Mothers and Children

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — More than 9100 mothers and children were given summer vacations of ten days or longer this year through the efforts of various agencies in the Federation for Community Service, according to the report recently presented by Miss Jennison, assistant secretary.

The Bolton camp, operated by the Neighborhood Workers' Association, cared for 5622, and in addition 1055 children were sent to private country homes through the N. W. A. country placement department.

The Central Neighborhood house accommodated 588 mothers and children at a summer camp near Allandale, while the summer playground of the house was attended by an average of 70 children daily. The Samaritan club gave 318 mothers and children a holiday at the Valdai rest home at Jackson's Point, on Lake Simcoe.

The Big Brother movement looked after 300 boys at the Lions' club camp at Clairville, and the Big Sister associattion sent 163 girls to various summer camps. At the Mildmay institute camp, over 350 mothers and children were accommodated.

Many other organizations helped in this work by taking smaller groups to summer camps.

## Gardens for Coronation Benefit Bulb Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The bulb industry in Great Britain is receiving large orders for bulbs to be planted for blooming during Coronation week in May 1937, early flowering kinds having been sold in larger numbers than ever before, it is reported here.

Coronation flower-beds of red, white and blue blooms are being planned wherever possible. Nearly a quarter of a million May-flowering tulips are to be planted in the Royal parks early this fall.

The favorite route between Boston and New York
FALL RIVER LINE
$4.50 One Way
$7.50 Round Trip
FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 p. m.
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m.

## Kansas City Prepares for All Comers

Harkins Commercial Photo Co.

Top—Exterior View of Kansas City's New $6,500,000 Municipal Auditorium
Bottom—Little Theater in Auditorium. Seats Not Seen Are Removable

Main Hall of New Auditorium

## *When Gershwin Plays*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

They said if we did not get there early, we should get no seats as the Stadium was never large enough to accommodate all the people who would flock to it to hear George Gershwin play his own music.

So it had a little the effect of arriving in the morning for an afternoon baseball game.

You could almost see the heat, stirring like feathers in a perceptibly-moved fan. The sky was a hard, metallic blue, streaked with ribbons of sulphur yellow left over from a violent sunset.

People—men, women, children—poured into the Stadium. They carried fans and swirling handkerchiefs, and hats that they wanted not to wear and wanted still less to carry; and they eyed the concrete stands and the serried rows of chairs, and measured with squinting eyes the distance to sit from the stage where Gershwin would sit and press smooth music from black and white keys.

**Jingled Coins**

Boys yelled "programs" and jingled coins in their pockets. The crowds eddied in the narrow aisles, friends yelled at friends, men immaculate in white, who looked as if they sold wheat they never saw in Wall Street, strode along with handsomely chiffoned women; two little boys, in dusty, battle-scarred clothes, ran among the rows like rabbits looking for seats; they seemed very young, and you couldn't be sure what had brought them there until one said, "I betcha I grow up to write music like him. He was just like me,—a kid in Public School No. 25. I betcha . . ." The "Masses" were there; all races and, especially, many, many negroes; was not Todd Duncan going to sing "I Got Plenty Ob Nothin'" and was his not almost the finest singing of its kind in the world today? And was he not one of their own?

The men of the orchestra came in. A woman said, crisply, "Very sensible, I'm sure, playing in their shirtsleeves; we shall have a better concert." Her husband stared at her and looked moodily into space. He was wearing his coat, but, you felt sure, not because he chose.

Around the Stadium the crenellated towers of a college stood grey and castle-like against the darkening sky. The conductor came briskly in, dressed in cream colored clothes, and a little sirocco of applause swept over the Stadium.

**Rode Crystal Sky**

Points of light from the inner part of the shell struck up points of light on the bunched silver blossoms of the amplifiers. A few clouds appeared from nowhere and rode the crystal sky line shallops riding a mirror lake.

The music began. "American in Paris." Sounds,—strings, woodwinds, brass,—scattered about, then were netted with rhythm . . .

A few rows away the two little boys stared over the heads of people, standing up on their chairs, against the rules. . . . They couldn't have been more than 11 years old. George Gershwin was about their age when little Maxie Rosensweig—who was to become Max Rosen, the concert violinist—told him that he'd never make a musician.

The evening star came out, over the crest of a grey building, and a blonde boy hurriedly nudged the girl next him, smiled, and said, "Quick! Make a wish! Starlight, Star Bright, first star I've seen tonight . . ." Someone else said, loudly, "Sh-ssh-sshhh!" and the blonde boy looked around, smiled indulgently and put his arm around the girl.

Night stole over the scene, wearing the demure grey robes of a nun.

**Applause Flowed**

The orchestra finished, the applause flowed along like wind through acres of wheat. A woman said, in an affected tone, "Yes, but what does it mean?" The man with her jumped slightly, said, "Eh? Oh. I don't know. But I like it."

George Gershwin came briskly down an aisle between players, bowed to the clamorous audience cheerfully and sat down at the great piano. He had on dark blue clothes that looked hot, and a woman said, "My! On such a night!" Perhaps she didn't know that you needn't feel sorry for George Gershwin if he played in a blizzard without an overcoat,—it is so much pleasure to him to play his own music.

The Concerto. Less known than the Rhapsody, less known to many even than the American in Paris. Played beautifully, with the manner of a man looking upon the full and perfect bloom of a white orchid he has originated.

And, at last "The Rhapsody in Blue."

Todd Duncan and the others had sung the music from "Porgy and Bess." Somewhere, back of the shell, Gershwin had listened. Or perhaps, under cover of darkness, he had come out and slipped into a seat in the audience, both to hear and to see.

**"Rhapsody in Blue"**

And now he was playing the "Rhapsody in Blue." You couldn't put a finger on a single person in the vast audience and say they were hearing it for the first time.

There is something strange about the hold that composition has on people who hear it. A little different, yet somehow similar to the hold that "Dixie," and "Swanee River" have had on generations. People hummed portions of it with the pianist; they swayed their heads, and tapped their feet, and smiled at each other in a communal enjoyment at successive passages. A Negro, with a great flashing smile, nudged the beautiful woman with him and announced expansively, "Honey, Mr. Gershwin's shore goin' to town tonight. Yes, sir!"

The crash of the finale. People stood up and cheered and smacked their hands together and cried, "Bravo" and "Attaboy, Gersh'," according to their kind.

The slender, blue-clad figure disappeared, came back down the aisle, bowing cheerfully, waving an arm to acknowledge the enthusiasm. The skies were studded with stars. They say that there is sometimes writing in the stars.

Perhaps it was written, a long time ago, when George Gershwin was plugging songs in Tin Pan Alley for $15 a week, and he said a day would come when he would write music, and play it in concert too, that there should come this night.

## Carnegie's Home Town Gets Furnishings Plant

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DUNFERMLINE, Scot. — This Scottish home of Andrew Carnegie has found a new industry to help soften the blow of its falling linen trade for which it was once famous. Artistic furnishings are to be manufactured and suitable factory accommodation has been found.

The industry is being introduced to the town by a private company which is acquiring assets of the Société Anonyme aux Fabriques d'Aubusson, a French company now in liquidation.

## Parents to Join Boys' Work Classes In Toronto Y.M.C.A.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Mothers and fathers will participate this winter in the work program recently adopted by the Boys' Work committee of the Central Y. M. C. A. Once a month, starting in the fall, the mothers of the boys will be invited to the Y. M. C. A., under the direction of the Mothers' Club, and will listen to talks on boys' work by leading speakers.

On Saturday afternoons the boys and their fathers will gather to work together at their hobbies, building airplanes, making model boats or other craft work. A bird club is also planned, and fathers and sons will take their walks together to observe habits of birds.

The boys have been presented with electric trains, cars and other railway equipment by Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, and the train club will be coached on safety measures.

**Seminoles Named in 1775**

Seminole Indians became known by that name after 1775 after they deserted the Creeks and moved into Florida.

## Development of Power Without Fuel Foreseen in Abbot Sun-Ray Engine

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Rays of the sun, captured by a contrivance in the backyard of the Smithsonian Institution, created enough electrical energy the other day to carry a man's voice over a nation-wide radio hook-up.

The successful demonstration of the solar ray machine, invented by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, natural scientist and secretary of the Institution, gave promise of even greater things to come. Experts who inspected it during the World Power Conference here predicted it would:

Bring the world a substitute fuel for coal and oil, should these resources ever be depleted.

Produce electric power in the middle of waste deserts that would be as cheap as $3-a-ton coal.

Make use of a never-diminishing source of power 1000 times greater than all the other combined sources of power in the United States.

Steam engines run by the sun are not a new thing, but Dr. Abbot's 20 years of research have been aimed at making a more efficient machine than that of his predecessors. His experiments grew out of his desire to have a hot water bath without bothering to build a fire when he was stationed at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in 1915. He is still using his first machine for cooking meat and baking bread on Mt. Wilson.

Modern chemistry has helped Dr. Abbot perfect his invention by developing "arcolor," a black liquid capable of receiving a great amount of heat without boiling. The reflecting surfaces of the three large rectangular mirrors is of "alcoa" sheet, a new weather-proof aluminum product.

After the sun's rays have been trained on the liquid, it is passed through water to raise the steam to a pressure of 105 pounds per square inch. This steam drives a small engine which is hitched to a small dynamo to develop current for a National Broadcasting Company program.

Night and clouds interfere with the operation of Dr. Abbot's machine; but when it gets into everyday use, he is confident that storage and distribution problems can be solved in such a way as to assure a constant supply of energy from the sun.

The development of solar power, in Dr. Abbot's opinion, awaits only the depletion of the nation's coal and oil before it will become practical.

## Hoan Sees Midwest As Key to Formation Of U. S. Labor Party

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Dr. Harry W. Laidler of Brooklyn, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, leads the list of candidates nominated unanimously by the state convention of the Socialist party here on Saturday, and whose campaign is being advanced vigorously today.

In addition to Dr. Laidler, the party nominated Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo, for lieutenant governor; Edward Marks of Freeport, for attorney general; Coleman B. Cheney of Saratoga Springs, for comptroller; Edna M. Blue of Schenectady, and Frank M. Crosswaith of New York, for representatives-at-large, and Darwin J. Meserole of New York, for associate judge of the Court of Appeals.

To aid the Socialist campaign in the East, New York Socialists today had the support of Daniel W. Hoan, for 21 years Mayor of Milwaukee. Mayor Hoan said that while his party could not hope for great material gains this year, the ground was being broken for certain impetus of a farmer-labor movement in 1940. Here for a speaking tour, Mayor Hoan indicated that the Middle West, especially Wisconsin, would take the lead in organizing America's progressive forces for political action.

"The Farmer-Labor Progressive federation we have set in operation in Wisconsin this year is the first attempt in a state to accomplish organization modeled after the British Labor party," he declared. "It represents a democratic organization with sound foundations, and has made working alliances with similar movements in Minnesota and other adjacent states.

"Any great labor party in the United States must originate and have its roots in the Middle West, and can only succeed if it is founded in a permanent organization. The West is distrustful of personal leadership from the East; it insists upon having a voice in any labor movement through which it is affiliated."

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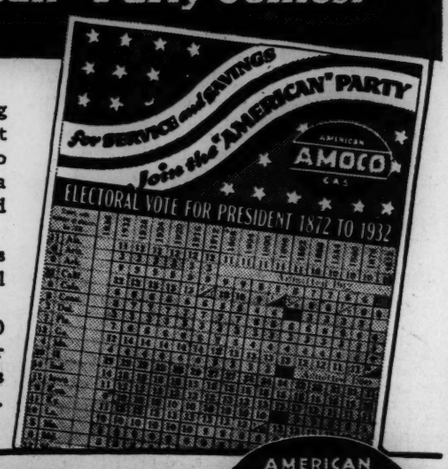


ONE of the conditions in qualifying for the "American" Party Contest is to estimate how each state will vote. To help those who enter, we have prepared a tabulation of how each state has voted from 1872 to 1932.

This tabulation in useful blotter form is available to you free at any American Oil Company dealer's or station.

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| A | R | A | | | A | S | | | | |
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# 'No Slackening,' Says Landon, Mapping New Drive for Votes

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29 (AP)—By way of emphasizing his words "there will be no slackening in this campaign," Gov. Alfred M. Landon announced details today for his fourth major vote drive.

Returning last night from his third drive—the two previous were his New York-Pennsylvania campaign and his dash to Maine—the Republican presidential nominee stated: "The people are in a fighting mood. There will be no slackening in this campaign. I shall leave on another campaign trip next week with speeches in Chicago, Oct. 9; in Cleveland, Oct. 12, and in Detroit, Oct. 14."

Fresh from his 1600-mile campaign for the 78 electoral votes of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, Governor Landon began a busy week of political planning, speech writing and state business.

**Finds West Aroused**

"Travel during the past week," Governor Landon added in a statement, "through the corn belt and dairy states of the Middle West leads to the conclusion that there has developed in these states a determination to end personal government in Washington with its squandering of our resources, its waste, extravagance and incompetence.

"Farmers, dairymen and industrial workers in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, regardless of party lines, are deeply concerned, as they should be, with the problems of government and the future of the country. They not only are disturbed but aroused by the tendencies of the present national Administration.

**Doctrine of Scarcity**

Farmers are aware that the Administration's agriculture policies penalize plenty and reward scarcity and have robbed them of foreign markets and home markets as well. Dairymen know their markets have been turned over to foreign producers. The workers realize they have been made the victim under the cloak of social security of a cruel hoax in the form of the largest tax bill in history."

Governor Landon also had other trips under consideration. Aides said there was a possibility of a dash to Oklahoma City, Okla., for a speech, preceding the lake states tour.

Speeches in Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio and Detroit will be supplemented by rear platform talks in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The Chicago address, aides indicated, will discuss the federal budget

## Wagner to Make Reply To Landon on Security

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has been picked by the Democratic high command to answer the attack made by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate, when he spoke in Milwaukee Saturday night, it was announced here yesterday. The time for Senator Wagner's address is now being arranged with the broadcasting companies, and the date will be announced as soon as negotiations are completed.

Senator Wagner is one of the outstanding authorities on social and labor legislation and had a prominent part in drafting and putting through the federal Social Security Law.

## Australia Warned Against Loss Of India's Friendship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A warning that the loss of India's friendship would have serious results to Australia, was given here recently by Dr. C. F. Andrews, vice-president of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's university at Santineketan, India, and delegate of the World Christian Student Movement.

"The development of air travel has made India the important link between Britain and Australia," he said, "and it would be a catastrophe for the British Commonwealth of Nations if India, through unfriendly action or neglect on Australia's part, were eliminated from that chain."

Australia should make advances to India to show that in spite of economic policy it was not unsympathetic toward India's nationalist movement, Dr. Andrews said.

"The White Australia policy made India think that its colored races were despised," he added, "and bad feeling was dispelled only in 1918 with the abolition of Indian indentured labor in Fiji, and by the 1922-33 reciprocity agreement between Australia and India."

## Secrecy Surrounds Talks About Money

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—The secrecy lid, clamped on negotiations leading to the tri-power monetary accord, was riveted down again yesterday at headquarters of the two men who did the dickering for the United States—President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau.

Queries seeking light on the next steps in the effort of the United States, France, and England, to stabilize international exchange were answered by summer White House officials with a firm "no news."

The same silence held at the nearby Peekskill estate of the Treasury secretary. The secretary had tea at the Roosevelt home on the Hudson late yesterday. Mr. Morgenthau was reported planning an early return to Washington.

The President set aside most of today for more work on the two political speeches he is to make this week. Tuesday night he speaks at the Democratic State convention in Syracuse, and Thursday evening he speaks in Pittsburgh.

## Chicago to Hear Diva

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Miss Grace Moore will sing with the Chicago Opera Company this year, Paul Longone, general manager, has announced, making her first appearance in the title role in "Manon." Mr. Longone said the dates of her appearances were undecided.

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## Puzzle Corner Answers

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   1234 567 890
4. No answer required.
5. Under GRaDUeight. (Undergraduate)

# Peek Aids Landon Because, He Says, He Can Trust Him

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — The tempestuous career of George N. Peek, who used to be a New Deal administrator of AAA, has now aligned him, along with Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, behind the Landon farm program, and against the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Peek has had one of the most diverse and erratic sequences of jobs of anybody in the New Deal, and he told about it last night over the radio in the Republican hour. He started as the first AAA administrator, then when he clashed with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was promoted to "special adviser to the President on foreign trade."

In this position, however, he jarred the nerves of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, so he was promoted again to be the head of the Export-Import Bank. This job never seemed to amount to anything, and he still clashed with Secretary Hull. Ultimately, after three years of trying, he gave up co-operating with the New Deal and his resignation was invited and accepted.

Now Mr. Peek has come out for the Landon program.

"Others may say that I am being fooled by the Republican promises which will be quickly broken," he said last night. "My reply is,—I was fooled by President Roosevelt's promises. I believe that Governor Landon is the kind of man who keeps his promises; that is his record."

Mr. Peek has been a strong opponent of the essential feature of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements, tariff concessions to one country generalized to cut down tariff fences for all countries having unconditional most-favored-nation treaties. This is the same feature of the reciprocal tariff policy which Governor Landon attacked last week. Mr. Peek said he advocated "Yankee trading" between the United States and individual foreign countries rather than general agreements. Like Governor Landon, he attacked the Canadian tariff agreement, and quoted approvingly excerpts from the Landon Des Moines and Minneapolis speeches.

Mr. Roosevelt, he charged, "has taken the American farmer out of foreign markets and put the foreign farmer into the American market."

"I have confidence in Governor Landon's promises. The character of the man commands it. President Roosevelt's record in this respect speaks for itself."

## British Plan Martial Law Over Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

Building and subsidiary occupations, which are decisive factors in the employment market, have undergone a marked retrogression. In part, technical causes are responsible. There has been a shortage of raw materials—stone, lime, building sand—the supply of which was mainly in Arab hands.

In Haifa, where the supply was in Jewish, or mixed Jewish-Arab hands, the setback in building has been slighter. The uncertain political prospects have naturally brought about a hesitancy to embark on new constructions and investments. Some improvement, however, is expected from the launching of various semi-public works, such as connecting roads between isolated Jewish colonies, and the permanent housing schemes for the refugees from Jaffa and the Jaffa-Tel Aviv borderline quarters.

**Factories Stalled**

Rioting in Jaffa meant an immediate interruption in the work of a number of Jewish enterprises there. Others, whose premises were in the danger zone, were compelled to close down until they could find new quarters in Tel Aviv. Temporary quarters have been provided for some in the grounds of the Levant Fair, but a number have not yet resumed operations.

The impossibility of removing raw materials tied up in the Jaffa port—where the strike has been complete from the start—has prevented many factories from carrying on normally. In addition, all industry is suffering from transport irregularities and uncertainties.

Exports to Syria which are transported mainly by trucks have had to be curtailed. Another setback has been the cutting off of the domestic Arab market which normally absorbs almost 10 per cent of Jewish output.

**No Bankruptcies**

In spite of these difficulties, there have been no bankruptcies, bank commitments have been met on time, and few factories have closed down. The most thorny problem, which is demanding immediate attention, is the provision of sufficient credit to tide over the emergency period.

Many Palestine industries have depended on a quick turnover, because of a lack of large working capital. The difficulties of disposal are today compelling many factories to hold stocks and for this a supply of credit is imperative. The Jewish Agency and th banks are doing their best to ease the situation.

Transport has been particularly hard hit. Because of the dangers of the road all forms of travel have been cut to a minimum.

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# Rédiger ses propres Mémoires

Lorsqu'ils apprirent que certaine période de ma vie se terminait, mes amis m'abordèrent invariablement avec la question, ou plutôt l'assertion suivante: "Je présume que maintenant vous allez écrire vos mémoires?"

D'une façon ou d'une autre cette question m'effraya. Elle n'aurait pas dû le faire. J'aurais dû l'accepter comme la remarque la plus naturelle du monde. Elle était toujours faite avec l'assurance la plus complète. Personne ne paraissait avoir le moindre doute que l'occupation convenable pour un homme de ma situation fût de s'asseoir et d'écrire ses mémoires. Cela allait de soi. Et l'on m'écoutait avec incrédulité et avec des sourires entendus lorsque je protestais mollement contre les projets que l'on m'attribuait si généreusement. Mes amis n'allaient pas se laisser induire en erreur. Peut-être pour quelque raison étrange qu'ils ne voulaient pas chercher à comprendre, n'étais-je pas encore disposé à avouer mon intention d'écrire des mémoires. Mais il était parfaitement évident que je ne pourrais jamais me fixer avant d'avoir couché sur le papier cette partie de mon histoire qu'il me plairait de raconter au public.

Peu à peu j'en vins à comprendre que la rédaction de mémoires est une des caractéristiques de notre époque. George Canning fit répondre à son Rémouleur nécessiteux: "Une histoire? Je n'en ai point à conter, Monsieur." Sans doute aujourd'hui serait-il difficile de trouver un rémouleur de couteaux,—ou même de haches—nécessiteux, qui n'ait point d'histoire à conter. Dans tous les cas, tous les gens que je connais sont occupés à raconter leurs expériences dans une baleinière ou dans un cabriolet. Un de mes amis passa quelque temps parmi les jaguars de l'Amazone. Un autre fut en Russie au début de la Révolution. Un troisième fit une expédition en Abyssinie un peu avant la guerre. Un quatrième accompagna la Légion étrangère au Maroc. Un cinquième vient de m'envoyer un gros livre pour me rappeler les innombrables "conférences" que nous avons couvertes ensemble. Et je commence à soupçonner qu'aujourd'hui personne n'a plus d'aventures par goût, mais simplement afin d'obtenir des données pour des mémoires.

Si je me tourne vers mes amis français, je m'aperçois qu'ils sont encore plus prolifiques dans la production de mémoires. Il se peut qu'ils ne soient jamais sortis de Paris, mais ils ont du moins fréquenté les poètes et les peintres de Montparnasse et de Montmartre, et sont à même de compiler une jolie collection d'anecdotes au sujet de personnages connus. A la vérité j'en ai fait autant au sujet des salons, des cafés, des ateliers d'une époque maintenant disparue. Loin de ma pensée de blâmer ces joyeux bavards. Bien entendu, je ne m'imagine pas que tout se soit passé exactement comme ils le racontent. L'incident est retouché; l'épigramme est limé. Il se peut même que les dates et les noms soient changés. Plus je lis les mémoires de cette espèce, plus je suis convaincu qu'il doit y avoir une source commune d'où jaillissent les expériences et les bons mots. Non qu'il ne me vienne un instant à l'idée d'accuser mes amis écrivains de nous présenter la fiction pour la réalité. Je ne doute pas que tout leur paraisse tel qu'ils le décrivent. Mais, lorsque nous traitons du passé, le lierre du souvenir jette un manteau pittoresque sur les vieilles ruines les plus banales. Et si ce n'est pas ainsi, il devrait en être ainsi. Il n'y a pas longtemps de cela un de mes voisins littéraires raconta dans un magazine américain son tour des États-Unis. Malheureusement il n'était pas très calé en géographie, et pour aller de Boston à New-York, par exemple, il déclara avoir changé de train à Saint-Louis! Le rédacteur en chef du magazine expliqua dans une note au bas de la page qu'il avait fait remarquer à l'auteur de l'article que Saint-Louis ne se trouvait pas sur le chemin de New-York à Boston; mais l'écrivain lui avait tout simplement répondu qu'ils se souvenait de Saint-Louis comme d'un endroit où il fallait aller afin d'arriver n'importe où. Et puisqu'il s'en rappelait ainsi, c'est ainsi qu'il fallait en parler dans son article. J'avoue que j'éprouve une sympathie infinie pour mon voisin littéraire dans cette circonstance, et qu'à mon avis si le Montparnasse, le Quartier Latin, le Montmartre et les Boulevards de mes souvenirs n'existèrent jamais pour le Parisien moyen, c'est tant pis pour lui, et tant mieux pour Francis Carco et Roland Dorgelès.

Dans le cas de mémoires politiques, il est impossible pour quiconque ayant eu des rapports étroits avec des personnes et ayant assisté à de nombreux événements, de croire à leur exactitude. Dans une étude admirable intitulée: *La Science de l'Histoire*, M. F. G. C. Hearnshaw donne un exemple de la façon dont les journaux rapportent les faits les plus simples. Lorsque M. Lloyd George fut Premier Ministre, Messieurs Krassine et Kameneff, envoyés du gouvernement des Soviets, se sont rendus à la Chambre des Communes pour entendre son discours sur la Pologne. Les quatre journaux londoniens du soir imprimèrent des récits de témoins oculaires. Le premier déclara que Krassine et Kameneff suivirent chaque mot du discours de Lloyd George et l'annotèrent de commentaires animés. Le deuxième affirma qu'alors que Krassine comprenait l'anglais, son compagnon ne le comprenait pas, de sorte que Krassine fut obligé de se pencher vers lui et de lui murmurer la traduction. Le troisième journal déclara qu'ils n'échangèrent pas une remarque pendant toute la durée du discours, et le quatrième soutint que les envoyés soviétiques étaient beaucoup plus intéressés par ce qui se passait autour d'eux que par le *speech* auquel ils prêtèrent peu d'attention.

Que personne ne s'imagine que ces divergences prouvent soit l'incompétence, soit la mauvaise foi des reporters. Elles prouvent tout simplement que l'exactitude pour ce qui concerne ce que nous avons vu et entendu est difficile, sinon impossible, même pour des observateurs de métier, et même lorsqu'ils ne tardent pas à noter leurs impressions.

Combien inexacts doivent donc être les mémoires qui rassemblent les souvenirs de personnes et d'événements connus de longues années auparavant. Je déplore l'accusation de falsification. Jamais la déclaration la plus invraisemblable ne provoquerait de mes lèvres l'exclamation de *Munchausen!* Mais voyons, il faut tenir compte des couleurs que leur prête l'imagination. Sous ce rapport, chacun est un artiste et ne peut résister à la contrainte intérieure de limer sa narration ou sa description. Comme le dit Leigh Hunt dans un de ses essais: "La vérité mathématique n'est pas la seule vérité du monde. Un logicien peu poétique n'est pas le seul philosophe. Une passion pour la fiction et une passion pour le fait sont absolument compatibles." Lorsqu'un homme politique comme Poincaré écrit ses mémoires, on s'attend à une certaine véracité. Il ne peut être soupçonné d'une contorsion voulue des faits. Mais pour ma part, après avoir lu des centaines de mémoires de contemporains éminents, je suis persuadé que si scrupuleux qu'ils puissent être, ils font souvent des erreurs. On m'a dit, par exemple, qu'il fallait lire les mémoires de von Bülow avec la plus grande circonspection. Je m'en étais rendu compte moi-même. Ils étaient si intéressants! Il ne faut pas cependant présumer que les mémoires sont dignes de confiance parce qu'ennuyeux, et indignes de confiance parce qu'amusants. L'homme ennuyeux le sera suffisamment quand bien même il est négligent quant aux faits, et l'homme amusant le sera même s'il adhère strictement à la vérité.

On dit souvent que toute page écrite est révélatrice! Le roman le plus imaginatif et le manuel le plus prosaïque laissent tous deux percer quelque chose du caractère de leur auteur. Selon cette théorie chaque auteur écrirait inconsciemment ses mémoires. Or, je ne suis pas entièrement convaincu de ceci. Ainsi, dans son autobiographie, Anthony Trollope se révèle un homme de lettres méthodique qui écrivait, sa montre posée devant lui, et qui vérifiait tous les quarts d'heure le nombre de mots écrits. Cependant quelqu'un qui a connu Trollope m'assure que c'était un homme timide et sensible qui essayait simplement de se prouver à lui-même qu'il était hardi et méthodique.

Il y a sans aucun doute des inconvénients à tenir un journal. Cela peut être dangereux, si on le publie trop tôt. Les procès en diffamation sont toujours à craindre en dépit des précautions les plus rigoureuses. Même le célèbre *Journal des Goncourt* a été en grande partie supprimé, malgré leurs dispositions testamentaires, à cause de sa trop grande franchise. Après tout, *Pepys* dut attendre longtemps avant d'être publié. Les confidences écrites sous forme de lettres sont encore plus dangereuses, car si cette forme est moins sincère et spontanée, elle passe immédiatement hors du contrôle du correspondent.

A mon avis, les Français excellent dans tous les genres de mémoires. A une époque j'eus l'occasion de consulter à la Bibliothèque Mazarine certains souvenirs inédits d'un ambassadeur de Louis XIV, et je fus stupéfait d'apprendre quels trésors de mémoires inédits existent encore dans les archives françaises. Les grandes revues françaises se sont toujours spécialisées dans la publication de mémoires nouvellement découverts dont la réserve paraît inépuisable. Quant à moi je ne me lasse jamais de Saint-Simon, du Cardinal de Retz, du Général Marbot et d'autres de leur genre. Pendant plusieurs années un nombre respectable de volumes d'une revue composée surtout de mémoires, étaient placés sur ma table de chevet pour servir de lectures nocturnes. Il n'y a point de phase de l'Histoire de France qui n'ait pas été racontée ainsi de première main.

Et maintenant que les mémoires sont devenus les lectures préférées des Anglo-Saxons, on me demande à mon tour si je vais écrire mes mémoires. Je résisterai certainement à cette tentation; mais si j'y succombais, ce serait pour satisfaire mon goût incorrigible de prôner, et pour dégager la morale des vingt-cinq dernières années d'un commandement humain insuffisant.

Sisley Huddleston

[Le texte anglais de cet article se trouve à la page du Home Forum.]

## Landon Demands Publicity For New Deal Spending

ABOARD LANDON SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon closed a 1600-mile farm belt campaign trip last night with a series of talks demanding publicity of New Deal relief pay rolls, assailing social security taxes and pledging "elimination of waste" in spending.

From the rear platform as the Sunflower Special sped through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri toward Kansas, the presidential nominee emphasized to farmers, factory workers and city-folk:

That the Republican Party "proposes to continue a prosperous agriculture, believes in encouraging wise production, not non-production" and "did not see how in the long run" the big tri-city farm implement industry in Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, could "sell plows to farmers who are paid, as they have been by the present Administration, for not plowing."

That "taxation is the biggest middleman with whom the farm has to deal."

That "sweeping publicity" of federal relief expenditures was "imperative."

That "elimination of waste, incompetence and political favoritism in the expenditure of relief money" was a primary step "in a program of constructive economy."

That the New Deal social security program, with what he termed "the biggest tax bill in history," was "not my idea of social security."

## Coughlin Reiterates New Deal Radicalism

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin left in Philadelphia today a reiteration of his assertion that he would advocate "the use of bullets" if the ballot proves insufficient to prevent the institution of a Communist government in America.

In the face of criticism from high prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, he described the New Deal agricultural program as "unchristian and radical," because, he said, it preached "destroy and devastate," contrary to the "scriptural command" of "increase and multiply."

# Lehman Target Of New Criticism In Drukman Case

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Continuing the literary cross-fire began when members of the extraordinary grand jury in Brooklyn objected to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's disposition of the grand jury's charges against William F. X. Geoghan, district attorney of Kings county, new criticism of Mr. Lehman's action in exonerating Mr. Geoghan were laid before the Governor today.

The latest letter is in answer to Governor Lehman's defense of his action in clearing the prosecutor after the grand jury had asked upon two occasions that he be removed from office because of circumstances in connection with the Drukman murder case. Nineteen grand jurors signed the letter, or two more than affixed their signatures to the original message of complaint.

**Standards Rejected**

The jurors were not reticent in voicing disapproval of what Governor Lehman said and the words he used in saying it, admitting frankly that they regarded their own standards of conduct for public officials to be superior to those of New York state's chief executive.

"We think that a district attorney should be removed who fails to prosecute a murder case, who refuses to investigate bribery charges and whose office door is open to law-breakers," the letter says. "The Governor is satisfied to keep that kind of district attorney in office. We are not."

**Opposes Dropping Case**

Meanwhile, Supreme Court Justice Erskine C. Rogers, appointed by Governor Lehman to preside over the Drukman case investigation, suggested to Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor in the case, that since Mr. Geoghan had been absolved the work of the grand jury should end. Mr. Todd opposed the suggestion, but Justice Rogers went on to say that he believed all ramifications of the Drukman case should be turned over to the district attorney for investigation and prosecution.

"The people of Kings county have spent a large sum to date on this matter, and in view of the Governor's decision I can see no reason why this expensive burden should be further maintained," he added.

## Queensland Parties Divide Opposition To Labor's Regime

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Opposition to the Labor Government in the Queensland Parliament has definitely split into two separate parties, known as the Country party and the United Australia party, the former being the stronger numerically. For years there had been a formal unity, inasmuch as they faced Parliament under one leader, now there will be two.

E. B. Maher, Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Moreton, has been chosen leader of the Country party and for that reason will become leader of the Opposition.

The other half of the Opposition, formerly called Nationalists, has abandoned its old form of organization and has thrown in its lot with the bigger conservative organization known as the United Australia party, which operates in New South Wales and Victoria, and has power in the Federal Parliament.

The leader of the Queensland branch of the United Australia party is H. M. Russell who represents the metropolitan electorate called Hamilton.

Even when the Opposition parties were united they were hopelessly outnumbered as a result of the election in May, 1935. Now that they have split into two separate parties in the House their effectiveness as an Opposition will be further reduced.

The next election is due about May, 1938. Meanwhile the United Australia party hopes, by reason of its wider and stronger organization, to be able to regain much of its lost support, and, no doubt, the whole weight of the organization will be thrown into the fight with this end in view.

## Milton's Cottage In Finer Setting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — To preserve the amenities of Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, Viscount Wakefield of Hythe is to purchase an adjoining piece of land, threatened by building developments, and present it to the trustees of the cottage on behalf of the Ward of Bread street, City of London.

Lord Wakefield, in his letter to the trustees, said, "I make this suggestion, as Alderman of the Ward of Bread street, in which John Milton was born. I had the privilege of being closely concerned with the tercentenary celebrations held in 1908, and I should like, for this reason, to associate the Ward of Bread street, which gave him birth, with the historic cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, where some of his finest work was composed."

A general appeal for £1200 to purchase the land has therefore been withdrawn.

## Quebec Protestants Want Compulsory Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—That proper measures be taken to put into force compulsory education among the Protestant children of school age in the Province of Quebec was a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards. The resolution is being sent to the Protestant committee of the Quebec Council of Education.

# New Marine Board Acts Promptly To Avert Ship Strike

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The President's newly created maritime commission acted swiftly today to avert a threatened strike of major proportions on the West coast, by urging that working contracts which expire at midnight tomorrow be extended 60 days.

The commission acted under unprecedented conditions, for the new law does not become effective till 60 days from last Saturday, when the first three "temporary" members took oath, apparently with the very purpose of intervening in the dispute between California shippers and union officials.

At the same time the commission plunged into the task of implementing the revised agreement between the U. S. Lines and the Department of Commerce, calling for the submission of a contract for construction of a successor to the giant liner, the Leviathan, by tomorrow.

On top of these two undertakings was the arrangement of its physical setup, as the old shipping board bureau and its subsidiary merchant fleet corporation prepared to turn over their affairs to its supervision. In the next 30 days some 1247 members of both offices will be transferred to the commission.

## $200,000,000 State Crop

J. C. Holton, Mississippi commissioner of agriculture, estimates his state's 1936 crop value at $200,000,000.

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# Soviet Move for Peace Talk Held Hit at New Alignments; Tighter Locarno France's Aim

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet foreign commissar, threw out a challenge to the Locarno Powers when he proposed a peace conference or commission of inquiry into a European union, declaring that if any state refused to participate, peace should be organized by the rest without them.

Authoritative French spokesmen say that the Russian proposition is an attempt to drown the meeting of Italy, Germany, France, Britain and Belgium to study the possibility of a new Locarno Pact—that is to say, a western agreement to which the Soviets would not be a party.

**Broadside Criticism**

Mr. Litvinoff made it evident that he is opposed to the return of Germany to the League, arguing that universality means concessions. Throughout his declaration of the policy, the motive of permitting no arrangements which did not provide for Russian security was dominant. He condemned neutrals. He rapped Italy as an "aggressor." He scored France for asking for disarmament now and for proclaiming non-intervention in Spain. He denounced Germany as claiming hegemony in the name of racial superiority. He was severe on Britain, whom he suspects of trying to escape from the implications of Article XVI of the Covenant. Rarely has any delegate been so lavish in all-round criticism in the Assembly.

**In the Wake**

There are many reasons for the outburst. It follows the torpedoing of the Franco-British scheme to exclude Ethiopia from the League and to secure the return of Italy to its councils. Though France has a pact with Russia, there have not yet been necessary contacts of military staffs and it is apparent that the Blum Government does not wish to commit itself too far.

It is noted that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, while approving the system of regional pacts, stipulates that they should first be examined by the Council or the Assembly, which was not done in the case of the Franco-Russian pact. And it is freely stated in diplomatic circles that the British have suggested to the French Government a serious reconstruction of this treaty, which has roused German ire and made European conciliation more difficult.

**Disturbing**

Mr. Litvinoff is also disturbed at the feeble reactions in Britain and France to the Nuremberg manifestations against the Soviets.

Further, it is complained, that Rurria has been kept in relative ig-Russia has been kept in relative igments with Gen. Eduard Rydz Smigly, veritable Polish dictator.

If there are fresh negotiations for an eastern pact then the Franco-Russian pact will in the Polish view necessarily be revised and incorporated in the general agreement.

**Other Straws**

It emerges that there is a distinct improvement in Polish and Czechoslovakian relations, while Poland is likewise on better terms with Roumania, owing to the disappearance of the pro-Russian Nicholas Titulescu. These developments are considered to weaken Russian influence over Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

Hence Mr. Litvinoff's attempt here to keep his country in the center of the political scene and to demolish the tentative accords which might result in the construction of a diplomatic scheme in which its power would be diminished.

There can be no doubt that highly important combinations and changes are now envisaged on the European chessboard.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—With reconstruction of the Locarno Pact as its immediate aim, the French Government is prepared to limit the scope of the London Conference to Western Europe.

But this does not mean that France is yet ready to abandon its alliance with Soviet Russia or its insistance that the proposed five-power accord be fitted later in the framework of a general European settlement.

The French policy at the proposed London Conference will be centered on obtaining a mutual assistance agreement whereby Britain and Italy will again guarantee the French and Belgian frontiers against German invasion. This defensive alliance, unlike the old Locarno accord, is expected to be mutually operative. France, it is believed, will be obligated to render military assistance to Britain and Italy under certain conditions, especially in the realm of the air.

**Vital Arms Ententes**

An agreement for fixing and limiting the relative air strength of the four principal powers concerned—Britain, France, Germany, Italy—is considered an important part of the London Conference program by the French Government, and it is possible that an effort will be made to extend arms limitation to tanks and heavy artillery as well. The essential aim of the Conference, however, in French eyes, is the reconstruction of Locarno.

If Germany, as Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech seemed to foreshadow, should refuse to adhere to such a new Locarno, then the French Government, it is indicated in official circles, will insist on the immediate conclusion of a bi-lateral pact of mutual assistance between Britain and France, in accordance with the British Government's letter of last April 1.

**Must Tighten Alliances**

If Herr Hitler's violent denuciations of Bolshevism and his virtual diplomatic boycott of Soviet Russia proclaimed at the recent party Congress at Nuremberg were intended to shake France loose from its Russian alliance, it is generally thought to have failed. Coming on the heels of Germany's move in doubling her period of military service, it increased the general conviction here that more than ever France must seek safety through tightening her alliances with the Soviets, with Poland, with the Little Entente, and if possible with Italy.

There is today in France a movement in favor of abandoning the Franco-Russian pact in return for a Franco-German entente. Before the increase of Germany's effectives, this movement appeared to be steadily gaining strength. Now however, it seems to appear definitely to be losing ground before the growing apprehension that France may soon need all available allies against a powerfully rearmed Reich.

**Hitler's Threats**

This set-back to efforts toward a Franco-German rapprochement has been accentuated by Chancellor Hitler's allusions at Nuremberg to internal developments in France. Scarcily veiled threats to take action should a Marxist regime become established in France were widely resented. The French press generally interpreted his remarks as an attempt to make Paris choose between Berlin and Moscow, between Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler——and the natural reaction was intense annoyance at what was termed interferance in France's domestic affairs.

This sentiment found expression in a recent address by Yvon Delbos, France's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Referring to Herr Hitler's diatribes against Communism and the Soviets, M. Delbos declared:

"It is not in France that calls to arms and exhortations to ideological crusades are being launched at the risk of setting fire to Europe. We do not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries any more than we would permit anyone else to intervene in ours. On the contrary we believe that all peoples, whatever their political and social regimes, should force themselves to live in harmony like good neighbors.

"It is this preoccupation which has dictated our policy in the past and which will determine our attitude at the meeting of the Locarno powers, where we will always defend peace and security not only for France but for all countries."

## British Women Plead For Noncombatants

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Anxious for the safety of the women and children who are held as prisoners and hostages by the belligerents in Spain, members of the Women's Peace Crusade dispatched cables to Manuel Azaña, President of the Spanish Republic, Don Luis Companys, president of the Generalität, at Barcelona, and to leaders of both sides in the civil war.

The cables expressed the deep distress of British women at the sufferings of the people in Spain, and urged all fighting groups to do all in their power to protect the women and children who have fallen into their hands.

The Women's Peace Crusade is composed of 17 national bodies of British women.

## Spanish Insurgents Begin Drive on Madrid

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TOLEDO, Sept. 29 — After a celebration of the capture of Toledo, insurgent fores today began a fresh drive toward Madrid, major objective of their relentless advance.

Fascist headquarters reported the "maneuver is developing" toward the capital while insurgent troops pushed an encircling movement around government militiamen between Aval and Maqueda.

Retreating Socialists were unable to flee from Toledo over Tagus river bridges which were destroyed during the Fascist advance on the provincial capital.

Insurgent commanders reported the Government columns scattering in disorder south of Toledo.

## New Zealand Censures League on Sanctions

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP)—A British delegate censured the League of Nations today for failing to halt Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, even at the cost of military sanctions.

William Jordan, delegate from New Zealand and newly elected a member of the League Council, declared that "50 nations of the world, united to enforce the principles of the Covenant, retired in defeat," from their efforts to stop Italy.

"This is a sad, sorry tale," Mr. Jordan warned. "It is not worthwhile for us to come here at all unless our system of collective security can be made effective."

# Madrid Builds Huge Defenses To Block Rebels

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

WITH THE GOVERNMENT FORCES RETREATING FROM TOLEDO NEAR MOCEJON, Spain, Sept. 29—The rush of Socialist reinforcements to the Toledo sector slowed down as the Government built a gigantic defense system for the capital.

The Spanish Cabinet sounded a call to arms to add manpower to its defenses against an expected fascist assault.

Bedraggled militiamen, fleeing from insurgent artillery and aerial attacks, rushed northward as officers attempted to form a new blockage across roads from the fascist-dominated Toledo.

**Lines at Two Points**

Socialist commanders labored to co-ordinate their scattered forces near here and at Bargas to unify the Government's efforts in the capital.

The weakened lines were established at two points:

Bargas, just west of the main highway between Madrid and Toledo, where Socialists launched a counter-attack against insurgents who hold the town.

A militia captain said that the Government troops were forced to abandon the first northern village on the highway—Olias del Rey—after a long bombardment by fascist planes.

Other troops congregated on the secondary road to the west.

**Drive for Enlistments**

The campaign in Madrid opened with a concerted drive to enlist all possible fighters to defend the capital.

Cabinet ministers journeyed to near-by points in Socialist-controlled territory seeking support for their depleted forces.

Madrid was plastered with posters boosting the recruiting efforts. Many construction workers obtained leaves of absence and joined their comrades in the militia divisions.

Staffs of offices and stores were reduced to skeleton proportions.

This correspondent was able to confirm that insurgent columns under Col. Juan Yague had not been able to occupy an important railroad junction east of Toledo.

I traveled over roads virtually deserted as the fascists delayed their expected advance and Socialist troops tramped northward to join in protecting the capital.

Strong Socialist forces held positions at Villaluenga, 30 miles south of Madrid, while artillery batteries pounded shells into Bargas.

**Maneuvers Succeed**

The War Ministry reported "successful" maneuvers against fascist warriors in other southern front battles.

Eight insurgent sympathizers were sentenced to death at Alicante and four others condemned at Barcelona after trials by popular tribunals.

"Merciless" air raids by fascist fliers on the Santa Cruz Hospital in Toledo forced the Socialist militiamen to retreat from the city, the militia captain asserted.

He declared that the insurgent bombers made the hospital the key point of their attack and with dynamite and machine guns "made it terrible for three days."

**Leftist Press Aids**

The Government in Madrid enlisted the leftist press in its campaign to recruit new fighters.

"Defense of the capital demands solidarity," the Communist newspaper Mundo Obrero asserted. "A common objective will eliminate the possibility of consideration of individual interests. It is all for one and one for all."

The Republican newspaper Heraldo counseled against "false optimism" and said that the outcome of the projected battle between Socialists and fascists "will decide the history of Spain."

"Enemy gains in recent hours can not be disparaged but our position is theoretically better than the enemy's," asserted the Socialist organ Claridad.

"The farther their lines extend the weaker they become. Now is the time for a decisive blow which will turn the tide of the war. We must unite all our energy and submit to discipline without question."

**Government Claims Gains**

The War Ministry, in an official bulletin, announced today that Government forces had withstood a bombardment by 15 airplanes near Olias del Rey, about seven miles northeast of Toledo on the Madrid highway.

Government troops also were reported to have seized a village called Villamiel, near the highway junction of Maqueda.

Government planes, reports to the Madrid high command said, "completely demoralized the civilians" at Oviedo, northern fascist stronghold, dropping exactly 2000 bombs.

Socialist leaders sent out a call for "5000 brave and daring men," adding:

"Five thousand such men can win victories, whereas 25,000 cowards and deserters will bring about defeat.

"Madrid has these brave men, but they should be placed on a war footing immediately.

"If we cannot summon all our courage now, it will be too late mañana (tomorrow)."

## Alcazar Survivors Tell They Had Wheat Stored Near Fortress

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 29—Survivors of the Alcazar siege declared today they were only able to hold out because they crept during the night to a near-by building where wheat was stored.

Several of the fascist sympathizers in the bombarded fortress were shot during these excursions, the survivors related.

One man said that one charge of dynamite, planted by Government forces, caused "comparatively little injury" to the besieged persons.

An insurgent mining engineer in the Alcazar, he related, heard the tunneling to place the mine and was able to tell his comrades what parts of the fortress would be destroyed in the blast. The fascists fled to other sections and escaped injury, he said.

The survivors asserted that Government forces defending the city had totaled 5000 Socialists to whose numbers were added 6000 militiamen sent from Madrid.

## Iron Workers Re-elect Leader

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Paul J. Morrin of St. Louis was re-elected president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers Saturday at the close of the union's convention. Other officers re-elected included the following vice-presidents: William H. Pope, Boston, and William P. Bauers, Buffalo.

## Listening In on Policeman's Radio

Wide World

**The Voice of Headquarters**

**English 'Bobby' in Touch With His Chief**

During a demonstration of a recent innovation in police communication, Mrs. W. Hutchinson, wife of Brighton's chief constable, heard a message sent over the miniature radio which is carried in the left-hand pocket of the patrolman's uniform.

There seem great possibilities for the device and erstwhile husbands of "golf widows" are trembling in the locker rooms for fear they may be compelled to carry the radiotte tes on the links and get orders to "come home at once unless you want to eat a cold dinner."

## Scoop on British Trains Proves Big Water Saver

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—A simple device for picking up water at speed by the locomotives of long-distance express trains is estimated to be saving some 3,600,000 gallons of water daily for the London Midland & Scottish Railway Company.

The invention consists of a deflector plate in front of the pick-up scoop which sends the water from the sides of the trough toward the center, thus making an artificial increase in the height of the water at the mouth of the scoop. This adds another 200 gallons to the amount of the water picked up and lessens the amount spilled.

# Hotel Association To Urge Greater Desire to Travel

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 1000 representatives of the 6170 member hotels in the United States and Canada attending the annual convention of the American Hotel Association here were told by several speakers that the hotel business could best be stimulated by increasing the desire to travel. Most of them must be educated on what there is to see and this can be accomplished by educating the hotel clerks.

Glenwood J. Sherrard, Boston, Mass., chairman of the American Hotel Association Travel committee, and president of the Parker House, said that visitors ask what there is to see in a particular city, get routine answers and generally are not told of the very places of greatest interest to out-of-town visitors.

**Increase in Rates**

Other hotel managers agreed that a way must be found to prepare customers for a general increase in rates resulting from higher taxes and increased costs of food and supplies. Thomas D. Green, president of the association, asserted that the best way was to make the public see the operating expenses, particularly those for the "unseen services." Many delegates predicted that competition would cause all hotels to adopt air conditioning.

Some delegates expressed alarm over the spread of the trailer-travel fad, but others said that while nothing could be done about it, it would in the end redound to the benefit of the hotels with their comforts and ready services. Others felt that the trailer was a natural development like the telephone or airplane, with protective laws a necessity.

**Forged Checks**

Daniel Crawford Jr., president of the Hotel Greeters of America and manager of the Hotel Philadelphian of Philadelphia, told of the protective work done by his association. He urged that forged checks be sent to the central office where signatures of all such persons are filed. By comparing such signatures, methods of operation and descriptions of the persons, he said, the persons can ultimately be caught.

The association's tax committee commended the tax reform program of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which the hotel men have endorsed. The plan would shift from value to income as the basis of real estate taxation. It also urges an overall limitation on taxes such as eight states now have.

# Peace Through Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—A world campaign to stamp out causes of international misunderstandings in the schools has been initiated here by the seventh congress of the New Education Fellowship.

What is contemplated is nothing less than a worldwide attack "at the source" on the national and racial prejudices which find their way through the schools into the minds of the young people—first to find them out and then to keep them out.

**Board of Investigation**

To this end, eminent professors and expert educators in some 50 countries—Germany, Italy and Russia were not represented at the conference—are going to carry out investigations into the causes of international misunderstandings. They prepared their plans here recently when they set up a Commission on International Understanding.

A prerequisite to this work, it was agreed, was a true appreciation of other peoples, based on an understanding of their national ways "derived directly from authoritative sources acceptable to the peoples themselves." Through such teaching the commission felt that international ill will and conflict would be "reduced and finally eliminated."

As a first step in this direction the commission thought that the regional organizations of the New Education Fellowship might well undertake the preparation and publication of objective books on the culture of other nations. But such factual material, it felt, should first be approved by the peoples to whom it referred.

Meanwhile, directors of education should be asked to keep a careful watch on all new textbooks which they intended to purchase, particularly those on history and geography, as such books often contained slighting references to foreign countries which provoked international misunderstandings.

**English as Universal Tongue**

A good word for the claims of English as a universal language was put in by Miss Hartley, who reminded the commission that half the world spoke it. She pleaded that English with simplified spelling should be adopted as the universal tongue.

In this she was supported by Mr. J. Russell Orr of the Central Advisory Bureau of Educational Films, who, in stressing the use of films as a means of developing international understanding, felt that by carrying English comments into the schools of the world, the sound film would do much to make Shakespeare's tongue universally understood.

The value of the right kind of film was also stressed by the commission, which felt that the fellowship should encourage their production and use.

To make its campaign for international understanding "more than an aspiration" the commission decided that investigations into a number of "outstanding problems' should be carried out at once.

It would, for instance, be important to find out how much international good will is really achieved by such things as visits of school children to other lands, correspondence between children of different nations, international school camps, foreign broadcasts, class discussion of foreign news, international exhibitions, language studies, and exchanges of young people.

**Causes for Prejudice**

Then again, what precisely are the "prejudices" among children of school age and what the propaganda to which they are said to be particularly susceptible?

In a general way, the commission held that the task for educators all over the world was to uncover as many as possible of these influences that are at work in the schools and to draw up a plan of defense by which the children's outlook could be changed in support o. international understanding.

Miss Ruth Wagner doubted if anything effective could be done until teachers and principals overcame their own prejudices.

**Situation of India**

Mr. Yusuf Ali, Punjab, thought that children were free of racial prejudices. In India, he said, English children liked their Indian servants whereas their parents had "shown at the back of their minds a superiority."

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# Moscow Proposes U. S. Air Route Spanning Siberia

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—Two air routes across the top of the world from Moscow to Seattle were considered today at a conference of Soviet authorities planning a commercial air line between Russia and the United States.

The first route, although the northerly one, was favored by the scientists, aviators, Arctic explorers and administrative officials summoned by Ivan F. Tkacheff, chieff of the Central Civil Air Fleet Administration.

From Moscow, the line would span Siberia by way of Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Nagayevo Bay, Iret and Anadyr, then across the Bering Straits and down the North American West coast by way of Cape Lawrence, Nome and White Horse, Alaska, to Seattle.

The southern route is 1000 miles longer and was regarded unsatisfactory because of generally unfavorable meteorological conditions.

It traverses the same route from Moscow to Nagaveyo Bay, then veers south to Kamchatsk, Siberia and across the Bering Sea over the Aleutian Islands and to Seattle by way of Seward, southeast Alaska.

The first route crosses about 1250 miles of open sea.

One of the conferees, Sigmund Levaneffsky, Russian long-distance flier, reported that such an air line was entirely feasible and would link Moscow and the United States with a flight of from four to five days.

Aviators pointed out that the line between Alaska and Seattle already was in operation, as well as another between Moscow and Yakutsk, which the Russian Government intends to stretch to the Pacific next year.

No specific date for opening an international line was mentioned but, it was said, would be discussed at subsequent conferences.


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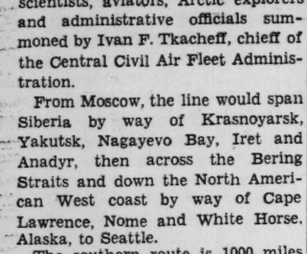


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## Gov. Earle Asks Laws To End 'Third Degree'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 29—The Pennsylvania State Legislature will be asked to "end all third degree methods of torture with the most drastic legislation," Gov. George H. Earle announced today after receiving the Attorney General's report on the alleged police scandal at Uniontown, 50 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two state policemen and a Fayette County detective are charged with murder as a result of the fatal questioning of Frank C. Monaghan, hotel proprietor, two weeks ago. The hotel man was accused of stabbing a county detective during an automobile ride.

# Millions Sought To Study Water Supplies of U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Governmental expenditure of $3,676,500 to initiate a study of the nation's water supplies was recommended yesterday by a branch of the National Resources Committee.

The direct cost to the nation of insufficient knowledge of water and the way it acts has run into millions during the past half century, the water resources committee said. Failure of approximately 60 important dams in the last 50 years was attributed not to lack of engineering but to "inadequate data concerning water action."

Lack of planning in the use of water has led to floods, drinking water pollution and fluctuating supplies of power for industrial uses, it was pointed out.

The committee believes that federal and state agencies should cooperate in the collection of water conservation data with the former maintaining a base network of strategically-located stations to measure precipitation, snow surveys, stream flow, ground water levels, evaporation and water quality. Other stations would be operated co-operatively by the Federal Government and state or local authorities.

The plan calls for an initial expenditure of $3,676,500 during the first year of which $2,906,250 would be contributed by the Federal Government. After the initial year, it was estimated that $1,824,000 would be required annually to maintain the stations. Of this the Federal Government would pay $1,429,500.

Abel Wolman, chairman of the Water Resources Committee said the recommendations were made on the basis of reports from engineers who use hydrological data in operating and designing waterworks, erosion-control works, stock-watering ponds, power plants, irrigation projects, drainage systems, pollution-abatement measures and flood control projects.

Mr. Wolman held that "the losses and damages resultant from inadequate data would outweigh by far the cost of securing adequate information.

"The Water Resources Committee," he added, regards this report as the first comprehensive statement of the nation's requirements for basic water-resources data. Although criticisms of our inadequate programs have been made in the past, no single, thorough-going remedy has been heretofore proposed."

# Eckener Favors Baltimore Site For Airship Port

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 29 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener announced upon his arrival on the airship Hindenburg today that he favored the Baltimore area as the location of a proposed permanent American terminal for a transatlantic dirigible passenger service.

Making the ninth East to West crossing of the North Atlantic in the ship, he said he would confer for 10 days with Americans who have been interested in the formation of a dirigible passenger service company since 1928. He remarked that he would confer with private interests and with Baltimore officials. Numerous terminal sites in the vicinity of Baltimore, he explained, have been offered.

**Weather "Break"**

The area between Philadelphia and Baltimore, he observed, offers a "natural break" between good and bad weather during the winter months. He admitted that the facilities at Lakehurst are excellent, but he noted that the wind velocity in the Baltimore area averages only one half of the velocity here. Train facilities of Baltimore, he added, surpass those of Lakehurst.

Dr. Eckener said that the President had shown interest in the Hindenburg's experimental flights, but that discussion had been delayed until after the experimental period.

**Handling Ship in High Wind**

The ship, which completed its crossing in 63 hours and 12 minutes, is declared to have experienced no serious difficulty, although it fought stiff head winds yesterday off the coast of Nova Scotia and at one time flew low in order to find "light air." The wind reached a 70-mile velocity, and for more than an hour the ship was unable to make headway against it. Lieutenant Commander Francis H. Gilmer, one of the Lakehurst naval officers who returned on the ship, estimated that the minimum altitude during the fight against the wind was 450 feet.

Dr. Eckener said that Captain Max Pruss would be in command of the ship on its return flight to Germany, which starts tomorrow night.


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# Big Air Line Slashes Prices For Transcontinental Flight

**Aviation Comment**

Transcontinental air fares have been startlingly and suddenly reduced by Transcontinental and Western Air Transport, one of the major operators in the United States, effective Nov. 1, on a basis of competition with luxury railroad fares. The cuts are applied both to "scrip" or bulk transportation books and straight fare.

TWA announced that these fares were set partly to meet the rail fare cuts in the United States and to popularize air travel during the winter when loads are light. Thus they are taking the opposite view of other carriers who reduce their fare in the summer when traffic is good and raise them in the winter when it is light.

**Others Probably Will Follow**

Most interesting of the results that will come from this air fare reduction will be not only its effect upon TWA's traffic figures and revenue but also the effect it will have upon the other major transcontinental operators. Undoubtedly the others will climb on the "band wagon" and meet TWA competition. The suddenness of TWA's fare cut leaves them no alternative.

Under the new tariffs filed by TWA with the Interstate Commerce Commission the air fare across the country employing scrip books will be $118.96. This rate compares favorably with the present rate of $160 for the coast-to-coast journey, a figure which is slightly less with scrip. Thus this is a substantial reduction in air fare.

Comparing these new air fares with transcontinental rail fares it is shown that the cost for a coast-to-coast train ride is slightly over $115 for Pullman travel. To this must be added the expenses of meals. Remembering, too, that air travel is conducted on the American plan with meals included, it is seen that the traveler who stops to consider his medium of travel with a view to economy is now faced with a real decision. Air and rail fares are really equal here. On shorter hauls such as those between New York and Chicago the reductions apply also making the cost of air travel between those cities considerably less than luxury rail travel.

Aviation observers, perhaps, may readily see between the lines of TWA's operation policy. It is apparent that TWA means eventually to charge the air traveler for the actual time that he is in the air. Thus if the company can reduce the cross country air time to 10 hours it will charge the traveler for 10 hours of flying time.

Thus a transcontinental flight occupying only 10 hours of flying time may cost in the future what a 10-hour journey costs today. Using the 10-hour flight as a yardstick roughly it would make the transcontinental trip cost the same as a trip from New York to Denver.

**High Flight Tests**

All the evidences of THA research seem to point to the fact that it is trying to make the 10-hour coast-to-coast flight more than a dream. The company's president, Jack Frye, began substratosphere experiments with a Douglas plane. When he had got all the facts to be discerned from this type of ship he sold it to Howard Hughes, well-known speed flyer. Fitting up a Northrup Gamma single-engined ship Mr. Frye is reported to have made speeds up to 300 miles an hour in this ship at levels above 20,000 feet. While it is not safe to predict yet there is a good deal of basis for the feeling that twin-engined ships could equal and perhaps better this record.

Already in lower altitude flying TWA has cut its coast-to-coast time westbound from New York to 17 hours. The eastbound time is slightly less due to the advantage of prevailing winds.

The company has made a huge motor purchase recently and placing these better motors in the ships may cut down the time again.

In aviation circles this question has been asked again and again:

"Why is it that TWA, pioneer of the Douglas transport plane, allowed itself to be 'scooped' by the other airlines in the newer, larger type Douglases."

In the opinion of many, TWA was not "scooped." It is apparent that they enjoy close relations with the factory, were shown the plans of the newer Douglas transports and turned them down. One guess is that the substratosphere flights have produced some valuable data which is headed for the drawing boards. TWA is apparently satisfied that its present Douglases which it developed are still modern and, with better engines, can still compete with other major operators.

In the meantime, it probably has "something up its sleeve" regarding stratosphere flight, which may make the aviation world sit up and take notice. A. D. H.


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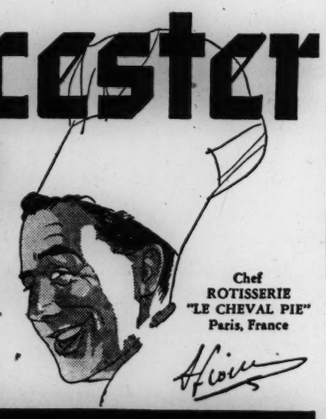

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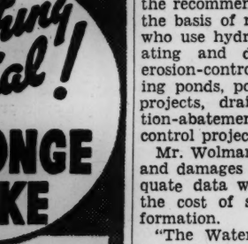


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## Reporters' Right to See Court Records Is Upheld

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Joseph B. Perskie yesterday issued a temporary order restraining City Police Judge Eugene Capibianco from barring Asbury Park Press reporters from his courtroom. The order, obtained on the application of Attorney Lester C. Leonard, also ordered Judge Capibianco to open the records of the court to Press reporters.

Justice Perskie set Oct. 10 as the date for a hearing on an application by the Press for an order to show cause why a writ should not be issued permanently restraining Judge Capibianco from barring Press reporters from the courtroom and from the court records. Judge Capibianco ordered James P. Nolan, Press reporter, from his courtroom last Thursday. He said any reporter from the newspaper "who comes into this courtroom will be dealt with severely. The only time the Asbury Park Press reporter puts my name in the paper is to ridicule and embarrass me."


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# Jaywalker Curb Sought in Drive To Halt Crashes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Jaywalkers who run across the street whenever and wherever they like, by weaving in and out of the traffic stream and ignoring signal lights, frequently create a situation which means an accident for the best of drivers, according to the National Safety council.

Last year, according to records, 5620 persons were killed and 108,680 were injured as they crossed streets against signals and between intersections. This is a sizable percentage of the total number of pedestrians killed and injured last year: 16,150 and 276,640.

**Signals Disobeyed**

Liberally interpreted, this means that 35 per cent of fatalities and injuries among pedestrians last year came as they tried to cross streets against signal lights and between intersections.

Motorists must obey traffic lights and cannot be expected to dodge pedestrians between lights.

**Free to Take Chance**

Most pedestrians feel they are free to take chances with the traffic; less than a score of cities now require walkers to obey traffic signals. But there is increasing feeling that police authorities should have the power to regulate pedestrian traffic. In 1935, Connecticut passed legislation requiring that all pedestrians move with traffic signals, the same as automobiles. A few other states are moving in the same direction.

Nor is the solution to be had in highways for motor traffic only. The outer drive in Lincoln park here carried about 60,000,000 miles of high-speed traffic from 1933 through 1935 and only two pedestrians were killed on the road.

## Land Speed Record Set For Hour's Run in Utah

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, American driver renewing his attack on world land speed marks, smashed the one-hour record yesterday with a distance of 170.9997 miles—far surpassing the former record, 167.69, of England's John Cobb.

The Utah driver roared away in his two-ton land plane at 6:10:37 a. m., Pacific standard time (9:10:37 a. m., eastern standard time), determined to make a clean sweep of all motorcar speed records for from 10 to 2000 miles.

After missing the 10-mile record, he opened up quickly for a new 100-mile mark of 169.57, against Cobb's 168.5 miles an hour. The one-hour record fell next.

Last week, Mr. Jenkins, with the aid of Babe Stapp of Los Angeles, averaged 153.76 for 24 hours and 148.626 for 48 hours, bringing back to America speed laurels carried to London by Capt. George Eyston and John Cobb, a fur broker.

Mr. Cobb's speed for 24 hours was 150.162 and Mr. Eyston's for the longer time, 136.34.

Mr. Jenkins, on his previous run, "took it easy, he said, the first 2000 miles to conserve his racer's stamina for the endurance grind. Today, however, he opened up at the start.

**Helpful Flower Hint**

Chrysanthemums, which normally bloom in the "short days" of fall can be made to bloom earlier in the year by covering the plants with dark cloth during the early morning and late afternoonto create fall light conditions in mid summer.

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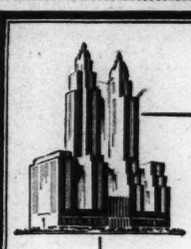
## New York City

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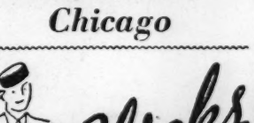

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## On the Making of Memoirs

WHEN it became known that a certain period of my life was closing, my friends met me with the invariable question—or rather assertion: "I suppose you are now going to write your memoirs?"

Somehow the suggestion startled me. It ought not to have done. I should have taken it as the most natural remark in the world. Always was it uttered with complete assurance. Nobody appeared to have any doubt that the proper occupation of a man in my position was to sit down and write memoirs. It was taken for granted. My mild repudiation of the design so gratuitously attributed to me was received with incredulity. It provoked knowing smiles. My friends were not to be misled. Perhaps, for some strange reason into which they did not propose to inquire, I was not yet ready to acknowledge my project of writing memoirs; but it was perfectly obvious that I could never settle down until I had put on paper that part of my story which I chose to tell the public.

Gradually it was borne in upon me that this business of writing memoirs is one of the characteristics of our time. George Canning made his Needy Knife-Grinder reply: "Story? I have none to tell, sir!" Probably it would be hard to find a Needy Knife-Grinder today—or even an axe-grinder—who has no story to tell. At any rate, everybody I know is busy recounting his experiences in a whaler or in a two-seater. One of my acquaintances spent some time among jaguars on the Amazon. Another was in Russia at the beginning of the Revolution. A third had been on an expedition in Abyssinia just before the fighting. A fourth accompanied the Foreign Legion in Morocco. A fifth has just sent me a substantial book to remind me of the innumerable Conferences we have covered together. And I begin to suspect that nobody nowadays has adventures for the sake of adventure; but purely for the sake of obtaining material for memoirs.

If I turn to my French friends, I find that they are still more prolific in the production of memoirs. Maybe they have never gone outside Paris, but they have at least moved among the poets and painters of Montmartre and Montparnasse, and they can compile a lively collection of anecdotes about well-known personages. I have, indeed, done as much myself, about the salons, the cafés, and the studios of an epoch which has now ended. Far be it from me to blame these genial gossipers. I do not, of course, imagine that everything happened precisely as it is related. The incident is rounded off; the epigram is polished up. It may be that dates and names are changed. The more I read this kind of memoirs, the more I am convinced that there must be some common source from which these experiences and *bons mots* are taken. Not that I would for a moment accuse my writing friends of serving up fiction for fact. I do not doubt that everything appears to them exactly as they describe it. When we are dealing with the past, the ivy of memory throws a picturesque mantle over the most commonplace old ruins. If it was not like that, it should have been like that.

* * *

NOT LONG AGO a literary neighbor related in an American magazine his tour of the United States. Unfortunately his geography was weak, and in order to get (let us say) from New York to Boston, he made himself change trains at St. Louis. The Editor, in a footnote, explained he had pointed out to his contributor that St. Louis was not on the way from New York to Boston; but the contributor had merely replied that that was how St. Louis remained in his memory—a place to which one had to go, in order to arrive anywhere! Since that was how he remembered it, that was how it must appear in his paper—I confess an enormous sympathy with my literary neighbor in this matter; and, if my own Montmartre and Latin Quarter and Montparnasse and Boulevards never existed for the average Parisian, so much the worse for the average Parisian, and so much better for Francis Carco and Roland Dorgelès.

When it comes to political memoirs, it is impossible for anyone who has been closely in touch with persons and actually seen many events, to believe in their accuracy. In an admirable study entitled: "The Science of History," Mr. F. J. C. Hearnshaw gives an example of how newspapers record the simplest facts. When Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister, Messrs. Krassin and Kameneff, envoys of the Soviet Government, visited the House of Commons to hear his speech on Poland. The four London evening newspapers printed reports of eye-witnesses. The first declared that both Krassin and Kameneff followed every word of Lloyd George's utterance and annotated it with animated comment. The second asserted that, while Krassin understood English, his colleague did not, so that Krassin was obliged to lean over and whisper a translation. The third stated that they did not exchange a single remark during the whole of the speech. The fourth affirmed that the Soviet envoys were far more interested in their surroundings than in the speech to which they paid little attention. Let no one suppose that these discrepancies prove either the incompetence or the bad faith of the reporters. They merely prove that exactitude, even in matters which we have seen and heard for ourselves, is difficult, if not impossible, even for trained observers, even when they do not delay in putting down their impressions.

* * *

HOW UNRELIABLE THEN must be memoirs which gather up the recollections of persons and things known many years before! I deprecate the charge of falsification. Never would the tallest statement provoke from my lips the exclamation: "Munchausen!" Why, sir, you must make proper allowance for the coloring of imagination. Everyone in this respect is an artist, and cannot resist the inner compulsion to round off his narrative or his description. As Leigh Hunt says in one of his essays: "Mathematical truth is not the only truth in the world. An unpoetical logician is not the only philosopher. A passion for fiction and a passion for fact are quite compatible." When a politician—like Poincaré—writes his memoirs, one expects a certain veracity. He is not to be suspected of deliberate distortion. But, for my part, after having read hundreds of memoirs of prominent contemporaries, I am persuaded that, however scrupulous they may be, they are frequently mistaken. I am told, for example, that the memoirs of Von Bülow must be read with the greatest caution. I had rather guessed it for myself. They were so interesting. We are not, however, to assume that memoirs are reliable when they are dull, and unreliable when they are entertaining. The dull man will be dull though he be careless of facts; and the entertaining man will be entertaining though he sticks closely to the truth.

* * *

IT IS OFTEN asserted that every piece of writing is self-revelatory. Something of the writer's character peeps out of the most imaginative romance or the most prosaic school manual. On this theory, every author unconsciously writes his memoirs. I am not entirely convinced. Anthony Trollope in his Autobiography shows himself to be a stolid business man of letters, writing with his watch before him, and checking up the toll of words every quarter of an hour. But someone who knew Trollope told me that he was a shy sensitive man who merely tried to persuade himself that he was bold and methodical.

Unquestionably, the keeping of a diary has its drawbacks. It may be dangerous if it is prematurely revealed. Libel suits are always possible, in spite of the strictest editing. Even the celebrated Journal of the Goncourt Brothers has been in large part suppressed, in defiance of their testamentary dispositions, because it is too outspoken. After all, Pepys had to wait a long time for publication. The letter form of confidences is still more dangerous; for, if it be less sincere and spontaneous, it at once passes out of the control of the correspondent.

* * *

I THINK THE French excel in every kind of memoir-writing. Once upon a time I had occasion to work over some unpublished memoirs of an Ambassador of Louis XIV in the Mazarine Library, and I was surprised to learn what treasures of memoirs which have never been printed exist in French archives. The leading French reviews have always made a speciality of publishing newly discovered memoirs, and apparently the supply is inexhaustible. For myself, I never tire of Saint-Simon, Cardinal de Retz, General Marbot, and their like. For years a respectable number of volumes of a periodical chiefly composed of memoirs, with the general title of Historia, have stood by the side of my bed for night reading. There is no phase of French history which has not been recounted at first hand.

And now that memoirs have become the favorite Anglo-Saxon reading, I too am being asked whether I will write my memoirs. I shall certainly resist the temptation; but, if I succumb, it will be to gratify my own incorrigible love of preaching, and to draw the moral of the past twenty-five years of inadequate human leadership.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

## *Fireside Song*

BRAMBLEBERRIES blacken in the hedgerow.
Purple heather darkens on the moor.
Grandma knits the heavy winter stockings.
Parson's wife cuts flannel for the poor.

Summer was a stripe of gold and silver,
Sun that struck right suddenly through rain.
Summer was a splash of blue and scarlet—
Cornflowers and poppies in the grain.

Spring was one sweet scent of May in flower,
Of bluebells in the beech woods and the sweet,
Soapy smell of quilts upon a clothes-line,
And childer laiking hopscotch in the street.

Bilberries are gone. The autumn grayness
Like smoke surrounds the low flame on the leaves.
The Chapel sills are heaped with plums and cabbage,
With wheat and oats and barley-corn in sheaves.

Across the land the storm winds ride together,
With only one cool whistle, scarcely heard,
But through the close, dark rooting of the heather
They shape a sound as sharp as any word.

Then, hang the worsted curtains in the house-place.
Fill up the coal-skep. Let the winter blow.
Around the hearth we'll tell dark tales of gipsies
And watch the silent slanting of the snow.

PEARL STRACHAN

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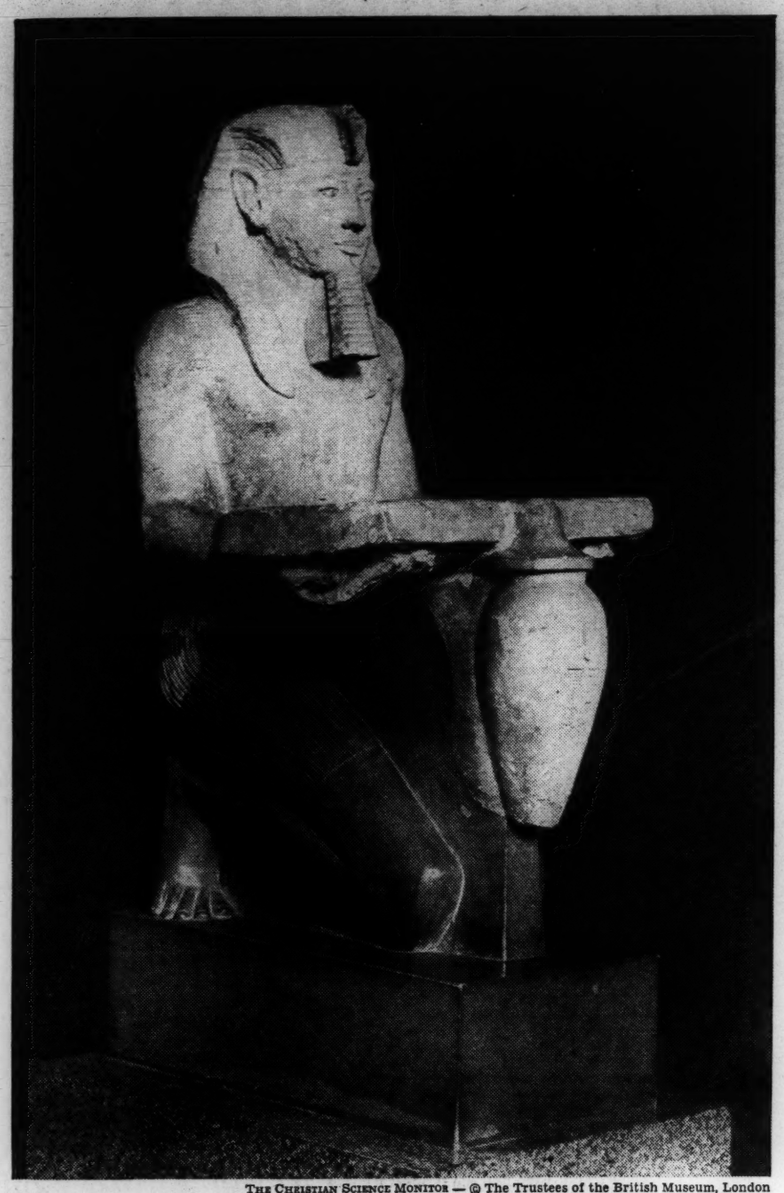

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RAMESES II, HOLDING A TABLE OF OFFERINGS: *Egyptian XIXth Dynasty* (c. 1350 B. C.)

"AT ONCE one of the most lifelike and free productions of Egyptian art," is the high praise which a famous Belgian Egyptologist, M. Jean Capart, has awarded to the statue of Rameses II holding (or presenting) a table of offerings, one of the great sculptural masterpieses of the XIXth Dynasty.

Rameses II "the Great" (Sesostris) was the Pharaoh of the childhood of Moses, the son of Seti I, and one of the most famous and vigorous monarchs of the Second Theban Era (c. 1580-950 B. C.). This was the era of innumerable statues of all sizes, among them such mighty colossi as the celebrated Memnons, huge sandstone figures sixty-five feet high, which once flanked the portal of a now vanished temple in the Necropolis of Thebes.

The court of Rameses II at Luxor also had great statues set up under the porticoes, and smaller statues of this monarch may be found in many museums. Though Egyptian sculptures vary considerably in artistic merit, no nation has ever shown or possessed a longer continuity of tradition in plastic art; and it is hardly too much to say that all Egyptian sculpture is impressive by reason of its monumental simplicity. But, in addition to its quality of monumental simplicity, this statue of Rameses II in the British Museum has rare value as a conception and rendering of human character. To its nobility as a monumental work of art, it adds a nobility of human nature which makes it singularly impressive and appealing, even among the great masterpieces of Egyptian art accomplished by the unknown craftsmen of some three thousand two hundred and fifty years ago.

FRANK RUTTER

## *Reminder*

THAT which has gathered light is lovely indeed!
Autumn trees all yellow—backed by the sun;
Golden-glow in gardens, sunflowers tall,
Patches of crisp ivy on a wall;
Nasturtiums in glass bowls, slim shafts of haze
That penetrate the woods on summer days;
Even the borrowed radiance the moon
Diffuses through the clouds; wave phosphorescence;
And eyes that carry vision — light in essence!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

## Eloquence of a Maori Chief

NITI TEREKE, patriarch of his race, sits in contemplative silence in front of his small but finely-constructed and richly-carved Maori house, in which he lives alone on the outskirts of the native settlement. Here he has been sitting motionless for hours. For days and days before this he has been doing likewise, probably for weeks and months for the matter of that. Through the remaining years of his life, which may be many because the years do not weigh heavily upon him, he will continue to sit before his little abode in contemplative silence.

He is, as we say, living in the past. He is reviewing his own life as it has been linked with the rising and waning fortunes of his people. As a matter of fact, he is doing more than that. He is, here in the sunset of his life, thinking upon the origin of his race.

"For," says he to the visitor who presently appears to be presented to the chief by an interpreter, "my race, too, walks into the sunset, whether here in New Zealand, or in Hawaii, or Samoa or Tahiti. But it is proper that the white man rules. For can he not make iron to float upon the sea, words to fly through the air to great distances, and mighty birds to bear him to the skies? None of these things could my people do, and men so great must be high in the favor of God."

Then he tells of the early, half-legendary days. He recites the glory of his race, describing its "divine" origin and, if his version varies somewhat from that of the ethnologists, there is yet dignity and impressiveness in his story. For he relates in a kind of sonorous chant the saga of the great pilgrimage from the South Seas, from Tahiti and Raratonga to the new land, the "long white cloud" of the south, New Zealand.

It was more than a thousand years ago and Niti Tereke's ancestors came in great canoes. These were lashed together, two by two, and upon them shelters were made from the fronds of the palm trees. Many storms were encountered and much was endured ere the goal was achieved. But these were brave men and full of fortitude, or they never would have dared such a stupendous voyage to an unknown land, a land of whose mere existence they were far from certain.

Niti Tereke has donned his ceremonial cloak, in order fittingly to receive his white visitor from a far land across the sea. It is made of the dainty colored feathers of a bird now long extinct and any museum in the world would pay well for it. In his right hand he holds a carved "tiki," or short Maori weapon made of heavy wood. He gestures violently with it as he delivers his oration of greeting, sometimes uncomfortably near his visitor's head. With his left hand, which is placed, Napoleon-like, upon his breast, he holds together the rich feather cloak. He declares his pleasure that a "white chief" has come to honor him with a call, and then, concluding with a magnificent gesture, he presents the "tiki" to his guest. Until then he has not paused for an instant nor once groped for a phrase. His eloquence has flowed like that of a dark-hued Demosthenes. His visitor is quite abashed and at a loss to make adequate response. He can only voice a few words of appreciation, at which Niti Tereke utters a sound that may be acceptance but possibly is merely disdain. However, he rubs noses, after the Maori fashion, by which it is clear that he is declaring his friendship.

M. T. G.

## Satisfaction

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NO ONE wishes to be dissatisfied, unhappy, or discontented, and each, in his own way, is striving to attain satisfaction. Human effort is induced by the desire to acquire that which will bring peace, contentment, and happiness. Humanity makes unceasing efforts to satisfy its wants and to attain that which will meet its needs. The word "satisfaction" in its primary meaning comes from two root words, one signifying "full or enough"; the other, "to make." A modern dictionary defines to "satisfy" as to "supply to the full or so far as to give contentment, with what is sought or wished for."

Christian Science has come to the world to meet its deepest human need, to supply to the full that which will answer the age-long cry for peace and rest. To gain full satisfaction it is self-evident that we must look to an unlimited source. If we turn to that which is limited and restricted, we shall necessarily have limitation and finiteness. If we try to build on that which is mutable and changing, we shall have that which is mutable and variable. If our foundation is finiteness and mortality, we shall experience the results of finite beliefs in mortal limitations. For the most part, the human mind has looked to matter and materiality for satisfaction and has found dissatisfaction, discontent, and unrest. Matter and materiality are in a constant process of change, disintegration, and disorganization. They are by their very nature impermanent, temporal, and destructible. They are invariably subject to dissolution and decay. To find the abiding, the eternal, the imperishable, in the material, vanishing, and temporal is impossible.

Christian Science teaches and proves that God is infinite Spirit, limitless good, eternal Life and unchanging Truth. His creation is like Himself, illimitable, perfect, immutable, unchanging, and unchangeably good. Spirit and spirituality are eternal, indestructible. When we know and understand these great facts, we gain a spiritual or true consciousness of divine reality. This true knowing manifests itself in our human experience, since our outward conditions are the externalization or expression of our thoughts. When we understand God aright, as infinite Mind and boundless Love, we gain true satisfaction, that fullness of joy which materiality can never give and can never take away. We acquire that satisfying sense of Life which mortality can never change or impair. We secure that consciousness of Truth which human theories, material concepts, or mortal beliefs can never change or disturb. We are abiding in the realm of divine actuality, where God's peace, joy, unending harmony, and abiding satisfaction reign supreme.

As we look to immeasurable good for that which alone can satisfy, we realize what the Psalmist meant when he said, "He satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness" (Psalms 107:9). Man is the son of God, for, according to the Scriptures, he is made in God's image and likeness. As the offspring of God, man is satisfied with spiritual good, which constantly meets his need. He wants only the good, and knows nothing less. We read on page 265 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, "Man is the offspring, not of the lowest, but of the highest qualities of Mind." True satisfaction, therefore, can come to us only as we understand and express the very highest spiritual qualities, those which accord with man's royal nature.

God is infinite Soul, and as we turn to this unlimited source we never look in vain. The only time that we experience disappointment is when we look in the wrong direction for satisfaction. Someone has said that the world is divided into two classes, the "haves" and the "have-nots." From the human standpoint, all fall far short of true happiness. Many times the one who seems to have great material possessions is very unhappy, for he is in constant fear that he will lose that which seems so essential to his happiness. On the other hand, the one who seems to have very few material possessions may be equally unhappy, for he is obsessed by a fear that he will not be able to secure that which he deems requisite for his well-being. Not so is it with one who looks to God, infinite Spirit, for all that truly satisfies. His faith rests on the infinite, the inexhaustible, the boundless goodness of God, and he never fails to receive that true satisfaction which God unstintingly bestows on all His creation.

He who looks away from matter to Spirit, from the finite to the infinite, from sense to Soul, from the temporal to the eternal, shall joyously exclaim (Psalms 17:15), "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

## Soddisfazione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NESSUNO desidera mai di essere insodisfatto, infelice o scontento, ed ognuno, a modo suo, si sforza di raggiungere soddisfazione. Lo sforzo umano è incitato dal desiderio di acquistare ciò che produrrà pace, contentezza e felicità. L'umanità fa sforzi incessanti per soddisfare i suoi bisogni e per raggiungere ciò che appagherà le sue necessità. La parola "soddisfazione" nel suo significato primario deriva da due parole radicali, una che significa "pieno od abbastanza"; l'altra "fare". Un dizionario moderno definisce "soddisfare" con "provvedere in pieno, o tanto da render contento, ciò che si cerca o si desidera".

La Scienza Cristiana è venuta nel mondo per appagare la sua più profonda necessità umana, per provvedere in pieno ciò che risponderà al grido secolare per pace e riposo. Per ottenere piena soddisfazione è ovvio che dobbiamo rivolgerci ad una fonte illimitata. Se ci rivolgiamo a ciò che è limitato e ristretto, avremo di necessità limitazione e circoscrizione. Se cerchiamo di costruire sopra ciò che è mutabile e cangiante, avremo ciò che è mutabile e variabile. Se la nostra base è circoscrizione e mortalità, faremo l'esperienza dei risultati di credenze circoscritte entro limitazioni mortali. In generale la mente umana si è rivolta alla materia ed alla materialità per la soddisfazione ed ha trovato insoddisfazione, scontento ed irrequietezza. La materia e la materialità sono in un processo continuo di mutazione, di disintegrazione e di disorganizzazione. Sono per la loro stessa natura effimere, temporali e distruttibili. Sono invariabilmente soggette a dissoluzione e putrefazione. Trovare il durevole, l'eterno, l'imperituro, nel materiale, nel dileguante e nel temporale è impossibile.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna e dimostra che Dio è Spirito infinito, bene illimitato, Vita eterna e Verità immutabile. La Sua creazione è simile a Lui, illimitabile, perfetta, immutabile, inalterabile ed inalterabilmente buona. Lo Spirito e la spiritualità sono eterni, indistruttibili. Quando conosciamo e comprendiamo questi grandi fatti, otteniamo una concezione spirituale o vera della divina realtà. Questa vera conoscenza si manifesta nella nostra esperienza umana, poichè le nostre condizioni esteriori sono l'esteriorizzazione o l'espressione dei nostri pensieri. Quando comprendiamo Dio rettamente, quale Mente infinita ed Amore illimitato, raggiungiamo la vera soddisfazione, quella pienezza di gioia che la materialità non può mai dare e non può mai togliere. Acquistiamo quel senso soddisfacente di Vita che la mortalità non può mai cambiare o deteriorare. Ci procuriamo quella conoscenza della Verità che le teorie umane, i concetti materiali o le credenze mortali non possono mai mutare o disturbare. Noi abitiamo nel reame della divina attualità, dove la pace, gioia, armonia interminabile, e soddisfazione permanente di Dio regnano supreme.

Col rivolgerci al bene immensurabile per ciò che solo può dare soddisfazione, ci rendiamo conto di ciò che il Salmista intendeva quando disse: "Egli ha saziato l'anima assetata, ed ha ricolmato di beni l'anima affamata" (Salmo 107:9). L'uomo è il figliuolo di Dio poichè, secondo le Scritture, egli è fatto nell'immagine e somiglianza di Dio. Quale progenie di Dio, l'uomo è soddisfatto con il bene spirituale, che constantemente appaga il suo bisogno. Egli vuole soltanto il bene, e non conosce nulla di meno. Leggiamo a pagina 265 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy: "L'uomo è la progenie non delle infime, bensì delle eccelse qualità della Mente". La vera soddisfazione, dunque, può venire a noi soltanto in quanto che comprendiamo ed esprimiamo le più eccelse qualità spirituali, quelle che armonizzano colla natura regale dell'uomo.

Iddio è Anima infinita, e col rivolgerci a questa fonte illimitata non riguardiamo mai in vano. La sola volta che proviamo disappunto è quando ci volgiamo nella direzione sbagliata per avere soddisfazione. Qualcuno ha detto che il mondo è diviso in due classi, quelli che "hanno" quelli che "non hanno". Dal punto di vista umano, tutti sono ben lungi dalla vera felicità. Spesso chi sembra avere grandi possessi materiali è assai infelice, poichè egli è in preda a costante timore di perdere ciò che sembra tanto essenziale alla sua felicità. D'altra parte, chi sembra avere pochissimi possessi materiali può essere ugualmente infelice, poichè è ossessionato dal timore che non sarà capace di ottenere ciò che considera indispensabile per il suo benessere. Le cose non stanno così per chi si volge a Dio, Spirito infinito, per tutto ciò che veramente soddisfa. La sua fede si erge sull'infinita, l'inesauribile, l'illimitata bontà di Dio, ed egli non manca mai di ricevere quella vera soddisfazione che Dio concede a piene mani a tutta la Sua creazione.

Colui che volge via lo sguardo dalla materia verso lo Spirito, dal finito all'infinito, dal senso all'Anima, dal temporale all'eterno, esclamerà giojosamente (Salmo 17:15): "Quanto a me, per la mia giustizia, contemplerò la tua faccia, mi sazierò, al mio risveglio, della tua sembianza".

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## In Constable's Essex

THE beauty spot of Essex is, of course, the valley of the Stour. Here is that Essex scenery which so entered the heart of a lad across the border that by his translation of its soft, clear tones, he gave delight to the world, and inspired a whole school of European painters. The frequent rain and sharp sun of this Eastern England give the sky and the landscapes a brilliance and lucidity found in few other countries. You seldom see anywhere in England the flat tones of French landscapes, and in this corner of England, above all, the scenes are fragrant and dewy from distance to distance, and the vast sweep of sky is ever-changing. But it was left to a miller's son to see it and so to catch it in his colors as to make others see it, and to make a corner of Essex known wherever pictures are known. Today so many pilgrims are drawn to Dedham and Flatford Mill and East Bergholt and Stratford St. Mary that nothing needs to be said about them. They are there, and the pictures that their worshipper lovingly made from them are still to be seen at every turn of lane and hill. . . . But you may find Constable's country in other places than Dedham and East Bergholt. You may find it all over the south and east of Suffolk; every mile or so presents you with scenes which you instantly recognize as Constable scenes. No man ever wrought himself into a country, and a country into himself, as closely as Constable did with this.—THOMAS BURKE, in "The Beauty of England." (New York: McBride.)

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Tuesday Page*

## *Music and the Cinema*

*By* **Emile Vuillermoz**

Paris

THE International Cinema Exhibition, organized by the "Biennale" of Venice, brought to light a small problem of general interest that will not leave musicians indifferent. When the moment came for allotting the prizes and medals, it was realized that no category had been reserved for purely musical films. A prize existed for the best musical score accompanying a film, but that is not the same thing.

The exhibition proved that we have passed the stage of mere accompaniment, or atmospheric music. Certain productions have been constructed on "pure" music obeying solely the dictates of rhythm and melody. Here, the music was not the servant, but the inspiration of the picture. No prize, however, was available as the authorities had not anticipated anything so novel in conception. The jury unanimously agreed that, next year, these films should be recognized. I may add that this step was judged necessary owing to the success of two French films.

In the silent film music played the role of accompaniment. The invention of the sound film enabled directors to film operettas and the biographies of instrumentalists and singers. But even here music has not been treated with all the respect due to it. The film accepted it in what one might call a documentary sense. We assisted at a concert, a dress rehearsal or the presentation of an opera, but under these conditions the music remained external to the composition of the film.

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A few attempts at a synthetic arrangement of the music were made by some courageous experimenters. The screen showed us a species of fireworks of luminous points, broken lines, curves and angles which faithfully reproduced all the inflections of the score. It was like a tracing of the rhythm, transposing for the eye the impressions of the ear. Many of these small films were constructed with remarkable ingenuity. An "Overture to the Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolai, gave rise to a phantasmagoria of colored squares, circles and rectangles of which the rhythmic movements were an enchantment. But this solution could be appreciated only by actual musicians. The public was incapable of any interest in it. It was then that I myself introduced into France a slightly different formula, which has been named "Cinéphonie."

The films must necessarily be very short, having as their object the presentation simultaneously of a chef d'oeuvre and a great virtuoso. Our cinema public, which never ignores the smallest anecdote about Hollywood stars, does not recognize in the street our most famous virtuosos. It would therefore be useful to popularize, by means of the screen, the figures of Kreisler, Casals, Thibaud, Cortot and other great interpreters.

The chief object of cinéphonie, then, is to show a great interpreter in action. Close-ups would be taken of his hands and instrument in order to make a study of all the nuances of his playing. One knows with what clarity and precision the camera can fulfill this purpose.

* * *

The public, however, would soon become bored were one restricted to this formula. Moreover, one should help the uninstructed to become intimate with the music they hear. It is therefore necessary to divide the interest of the picture between the virtuoso and the composition. After having imposed the rhythm, the executant should periodically disappear from the screen, giving place to pictures which show the meaning and construction of the music he is interpreting. One might say that these visions arise at the dictates of the music. They must give emphasis to every detail, inflection and accent. They should delineate the curves and arabesques of the phrases, outline the modulations, cadences and the recapitaulations of the theme. An invisible finger could thus trace on the screen the mysterious designs that music writes "dans les airs."

Let us take some examples. In collaboration with Jacques Thibaud I made a cinéphonie of Szymanovsky's famous "Fontaine d'Aréthuse." With the first bars the piano emitted fresh, crystalline passages, obviously intended to evoke the sound of murmuring water. The screen depicts the transparency of the water, out of which slowly emerge the hands of the pianist executing this evocative design on the keyboard. The camera than discloses Jacques Thibaud attacking his first notes. A close-up follows all the movements of the fingers and bow. When the music has thus created its fictitious landscape, the screen offers a direct vision under a veiled form.

We are on the borders of a lake where the little nymph, Arethusa, weaving flowers into her hair, is contemplating herself as in a mirror. Her gestures interpret precisely the unfolding of the melody. In this translation of the music the living picture enables one to obtain extraordinary minutiae of details. For instance, the vision of the nymph stretching herself in the sun represents quite clearly certain descending chromatics on the violin, while her reflection in the water is a visual translation of the sounds. Light, too, possesses its resonances, its fluted and muffled tones. It is as supple as sound and executes lines, scales, pizzicat., legato and chords.

* * *

I have treated the following in the same way: Debussy's "Coin des Enfants," Gabriel Fauré's "Les Berceaux" and Mompou's "La Jeune Fille au Jardin." The film allows of very different solutions of the problem, sometimes anecdotic, sometimes symbolic and sometimes purely synthetic. It is important that one should never distort the composer's meaning or burden it with any scenic element unless his music expressly demands it. All this is a question of musical taste and it is essential that one should know how to give to the development and rhythm of the picture the same outline as the music.

Music is here the queen and not the slave. The picture is tacitly subservient to it. It is obvious that all this is entirely contrary to the ordinary usage of the studios. The musical theme and its arrangement must therefore be left entirely to the professional musician. The interest of the possible results is well worth the struggle against the conventions of the studio.

I must apologize for insisting thus on a formula of production of which I was the inventor and the first to put into practice, in collaboration with such film directors as Marcel l'Herbier, Dimitri Kirsanoff or Max Ophuls. The Venice exhibition, however, gave one an opportunity of proving that in the musical domain these small films provided the only technical novelty which could satisfy experimenters in search of a more intimate fusion between music and the screen. The problem will not be solved by making magnificent records of operatic arias and symphonies. The important point is that the joys of synchronism which so enchant the musician in Walt Disney's animated designs should, through a pure technique of photography, be introduced into the realms of poetry and imagery. Nor do I think it would be a sacrilege to install a screen in concert halls as an aid to the understanding of certain masterpieces.

Actually very few listeners, even among those who hear a great deal of music, are capable of analyzing the structure of a piece, or of understanding its syntax, orthography and punctuation. By calling on the eye to aid the ear the screen may become an important and effective instrument of musical culture.

Courtesy, Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Early Irrigation Methods, Colorado"; Charcoal Study for Color Lithograph by William H. Traher. Owned by the United States Government

## *Federal Art on Tour*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

UNDER the title "New Horizons in American Art" a selection of work done under the Federal Art Project has been installed as the first exhibition of the season at the Museum of Modern Art. It is to continue until Oct. 12, after which a selection of the present 435 items is to move on to other cities, where the national scope of the enterprise will give it uncommon interest. Americans will have a chance to find out what sort of art they have been paying for in taxes; and whether or not they like the product there will always be present the reminder that by this means many painters, sculptors, print makers and photographers have been assisted through a time of readjustment.

About the Government as an art patron it is a pleasure to speak, from this viewpoint. Eclectricism is the rule, though the tendency is ever toward modernism so far as this show is concerned, the modified modernism that does not depart from the recognizable subject. A surréaliste mural here and there will puzzle Mr. John Q. Public. But time will serve here as a critic and decide whether some of these public building decorations shall be replaced by murals that have some little meaning for persons not of the elect. The photomurals appear to be a good transitory medium because of their comparatively low cost. There would seem to be no reason why they may not be replaced yearly with new selections of contemporary images, symbolizing developments in transportation and improvements in community housing.

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In view of the name of the exhibition, with its implication that here is art in transition, the present is hardly a time to attempt to force some other theme upon the display. It would not be in order to complain that the influences of Rivera, Orozco, Roualt, Picasso and Van Gogh are too obvious in the work of this artist and that. Let us agree that the messages of these men contain elements of permanence and are in process of assimilation by those who are working toward these new horizons in art. Furthermore, it should be understood that few murals can be transported in a traveling show, and therefore studies for them must serve as a by no means final indication of the quality of the finished panels.

The sketches that come off most happily are by painters who, having something more than a purely decorative problem, have marked abilities in addition to a decorative sense, painters who have a feeling for the line of movement and a memory for form, and so are able to escape from the static effect that results from heavy dependence upon models. Such a painter is James Michael Newell, whose frescoes for the library of the Evander Childs high school in the Bronx, New York city, are here represented by a finished panel and a scale model showing the whole room in relation to the scheme, "The Evolution of Western Civilization."

A stage curtain for the Lane Technical high school in Chicago, by John Walley, is frankly decorative in its adaptation of the forms of Indians and animals to the lines of a vortex of motion. Anatol Shulkin depicts emotion in terms of form in his drawing of a kneeling, weeping figure, "The Need for the Law," which is a detail of the series of murals, "The Historical and Social Function of the Law," intended for the courthouse at Morristown, N. J.

There is color charm in the "World of Children," mural sketch by Hester Miller Murray for the Irving school in Oak Park, Ill. Solidly satisfying are the clean forms of highly functional modern machines as assembled into a running design by Eric Mose in a mural for the Samuel Gompers high school in the Bronx.

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Among the easel pictures are "Lobster Markers," a water color by Edward Lewandowski, with its crisp summarizations; Joseph Stella's geometric design and tonal harmony, "The Bridge"; Marsden Hartley's color improvizations upon a string of tropical fish. Helen Blackmur Dickson captures the mood of a desolate shore in a scheme of green, gray and pale yellow; Oronzo Gasparo's "Promenade" is built up of mozaics of component forms. Patrocino Barela's primitive figures retain the feeling for the wood masses from which they were carved. Julius Bloch's "Ole Man" is a knowing and deeply felt drawing.

One room contains examples of the work done in the American Index of Design, and two others have examples of children's painting and sculpture in New York city schools. In two rooms are the original paintings that have been reproduced in color in the museum's newest publication series, "American Art Portfolios." A book of the "New Horizons in American Art" exhibition has also been published. It contains a foreword by Alfred Barr Jr., director of the museum, together with text, 100 illustrations and an index.

E. C. S.

## *The Regent's Park Theater*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

BY THE common consent, I think, of management, players and playgoing public, interest in the performances at the Open Air Theater is steadily increasing year by year; and Mr. Robert Atkins, who has been Mr. Sydney Carroll's producer from the beginning, tells me that had the past summer not been unusually inclement, the attendances would certainly have broken all records. Again and again the players would assemble, somewhat despondently, on a cold, wet evening, and would find, to their surprise, that there was awaiting them an audience much larger than they had expected.

That fact is pleasant to record; but it might have been foreseen. Shakespeare, well acted and produced, amid those sylvan surroundings, will always please; and as, little by little, the technical difficulties of lighting and sound—microphones, amplifiers and the rest—are overcome, the result is an entertainment unique in quality and kind in Great Britain; quite apart from the indisputable fact that the present company, taken all round, is the best that Mr. Carroll has yet got together at Regent's Park.

The Shakespearean plays which fit in most naturally with an open woodland setting, are "The Tempest," "As You Like It" and the "Dream"; this last, especially at night, providing an entertainment as lovely to eye and ear as can reasonably be wished for; but—probably because they were produced during spells of warm weather—the two plays that did best financially were "Henry VIII" and "Love's Labor's Lost"; although the somber quality of the former is not well suited to sylvan production, and although the latter—because it is very topical, and calls for a special cast—was dramatically less successful than most of the others.

The players thoroughly enjoyed their season's work; and among the newcomers Mr. Lyn Harding, who undertook the title part in "Henry VIII," was especially pleased with an experience which enables an actor, upon so large and open a stage, to use a generous breadth of style which is impossible beneath a proscenium arch. Where all did well, it may seem invidious to name only a few among those who bore the burden of those days and nights; but I should like particularly to mention Mr. Baliol Holloway, whose series of first-rate performances, in parts so different as Wolsey, Caliban, Malvolio, Bottom, Jaques, and Don Adrian de Armado, gave great pleasure to his audiences, and contributed much to the success of a well balanced company, which included, besides those mentioned, Messrs. Leslie French, Gyles Isham and Lawrence Baskomb, and the Misses Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Margaretta Scott, Lesley Wareing, Rosaline Boulter and Jane Cain.

The Open Air Theater has become one of London's most valuable and best appreciated summer institutions. One feels strongly that the heavy risks of financing it should not be left, henceforth, to the courage and initiative of a single man. London is grateful to Mr. Sydney Carroll, who has so boldly and successfully—though not, I think, remuneratively—undertaken, for the pleasure of many thousands, the heavy responsibilities of this business. He is surely entitled to more help than has been forthcoming hitherto.

PERCY ALLEN

## *To One Thing Constant Ever*

*By* **Harold Hobson**

London

THE first film I ever saw was "Kent the Fighting Man," featuring Bombardier Billy Wells, and the second was "The Merchant of Venice," with that fine actor, Mr. Matheson Lang, in the role of Shylock. That was in 1914. So far as I remember I have not since that long distant date seen until now any British film made from the works of Shakespeare. Hollywood has produced "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet" and possibly some others, but so far as I know Miss Elisabeth Bergner's "As You Like It," directed by her husband, Dr. Paul Czinner, for Twentieth Century-Fox, is the only British Shakespeare picture completed in the last couple of decades.

There are several things that can be said for this picture, and in general the critics have said them with loud and almost unanimous voices. The film has, in fact, been extraordinarily well received by those who occupy the seats of judgment, and the cinema-going public in London is backing them up far more enthusiastically than it did in the case of Herr Reinhardt's "Dream."

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In many instances the acting is remarkably fine. No stage version of the comedy, put on for an ordinary commercial run, could provide actors of the caliber of Mr. Leon Quartermaine and Mr. Henry Ainley for the roles of Jacques and the Banished Duke. Mr. Quartermaine's exquisite nonchalance makes a grand moment out of Orlando's impetuous attack on the feasting duke and his companions in the forest; and he contrives to deliver the "Seven Ages of Man" speech with a freshness and skill that make the audience accept it for the wonderful thing that it is; no small feat with a speech so overlaid by memories of the schoolroom.

Mr. Ainley's Duke is not so eloquent as his companion aristocrat in "Twelfth Night," being, indeed, a tiresomely sententious fellow, given to announcing ponderous platitudes with the air of one accustomed to intellectual discoveries. He does not, therefore, afford Mr. Ainley very brilliant opportunities, but it is gratifying to hear once again, after some years' silence, the most noble voice of the contemporary English stage.

Mr. Laurence Olivier's Orlando, too, is excellently done—fiery, handsome, youthful, with a sense of humor that is not afraid to laugh at itself. Orlando's wrestling match with the tremendous Charles, however, is quite unconvincing. Mr. Olivier is much too slight to carry conviction. It is curious that in a recent British picture, "The Amateur Gentleman," made by Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., there was a boxing match which failed in the same way, and for a similar reason. The settings are not up to the level of these three performances. They give the impression of lath and pasteboard, and the trees, except that they are more numerous, might have come off any stage production.

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All this, of course, is a mere beating about the bush. What everyone who takes any interest in the film at all wants to know is—just how good is Miss Bergner? Rosalind is reputed to be one of ther best stage parts, and this film suggests that the rumor may be true. Or rather, it indicates that of her one stage part Rosalind is a very good example.

For it must be admitted that Miss Bergner is always the same. She is to one thing constant ever. She is the perpetual waif, the unchangeable gamine, the invariable flotsam on the sea of art. Some people do not like this, but for my part I cannot see what is wrong with it. Versatility is a greatly overrated quality, and often goes with superficiality. I had far rather see a player who can make one kind of effect superbly than another who can make an endless series in a shallow kind of way. It is surely significant that the greatest of all screen actors is the one who changes least. Mr. Charles Chaplin never even pretends to play any character but his traditional Tramp.

Mr. Chaplin and Miss Bergner, in fact, are very much alike. They both excel as the weak things of this world, the dispossessed, the flouted and the persecuted. They are both the possessors of an unbreakable temper, and though often defeated they never look like giving in. But where Miss Bergner is loyal against all the buffetings of fortune, Mr. Chaplin stands up and waves his cane in defiance. Miss Bergner endures, but Mr. Chaplin squares for action. It is perhaps because the nature of drama calls for people to act rather than to suffer that he seems the better artist of the two.

## *Film Making in Ireland*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

AT THE moment, there are great activities at "Avondale" in county Wicklow. The advance guard of a film-making army has arrived and the work of preparing the scene has begun. Lovely "Avondale" is inseparably associated with the name of Parnell; it was the family home for generations. Charles Stewart Parnell was born and spent his youth there. There also he sought refuge later in life from the cares of leadership. It therefore is natural that many of the scenes which will be shown in the film that will bear the name of The Chief should be made in such surroundings.

Ireland would appear to be fast finding increasing favor with the pundits of the screen. Within the next three or four months at least half a dozen pictures with an Irish interest will be made, at least in part, in this country. Recently, also, representatives of two Hollywood producing companies have been in Ireland looking over the ground and seeking native people for pictures which it is proposed to make here.

This tendency to "shoot" the real thing is meeting with approval here, as Irish audiences resent films with a "made in Hollywood" Irish atmosphere.

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Richard Hayward, formerly of the Ulster Literary Theater and more recently a leading light of the Belfast Repertory Players, encouraged by the success of the film, "The Luck of the Irish," has just completed the exterior scenes of a new picture, "Irish and Proud of It." The principals, drawn from Dublin and other Irish theaters chiefly, are now in London for the interior scenes. It is anticipated that the film will be released in time for the Christmas holidays.

The Hurst Productions, responsible for "Riders to the Sea," are contemplating a scenario covering the events of Easter Week, 1916, and the conditions which led up to that fateful period. With "Ourselves Alone," in which the chief roles were given to young Irish actors, the Hurst company achieved some success, but, while the film was ostensibly intended to give more emphasis to the Irish side of the Anglo-Irish war, there was a tendency to "whitewash" British methods. The picture had a long run in Dublin, but it was obviously made more for British consumption than for Irish. Unquestionably the Irish side was presented with fairness and, that being so, it may be asking too much of a British-made film to be wholly Irish in sympathy.

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This brings me to a remarkable picture which has just had its first showing in Dublin and incidentally its first showing anywhere. It is "The Dawn," and it is described as "a picture of the real Ireland." It was made in and round Killarney. Everybody concerned in the process was Irish. The theme is again the Anglo-Irish war, and many of the more thrilling scenes are acted by men who actually took part in the incidents. Here and there one can, without difficulty, detect the hand of the amateur. But the picture has sincerity and, despite its obvious crudities, it is an interesting first effort of native initiative.

Ireland is now also to have a place in the March of Time series, and Richard de Rochemont, who is entrusted with the task of making this film, says that he has had no difficulty in obtaining Irish material of international appeal. He hopes to have the reel completed and ready for release within two months.

J. J. HAYES

## *Unconditional Surrender*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

AFTER many years, Punch came to admire Abraham Lincoln; and at the ninth or tenth time of asking, we have found Mr. Leslie Henson funny. This is no very profound discovery. It is, on the contrary, a secret that all London has shared for a couple of decades. Whenever we have seen Mr. Henson the house has swum in tears of happy laughter; strong men have rocked with glee; ourselves alone have sat immovable, unamused and gloomy amid the general hilarity. But by "Swing Along" at the Gaiety, we were as enraptured as anyone in the theater. The last rebel in London hauls down his flag.

"Swing Along" is a musical comedy that shines with brilliance. It has moments of that astounding inconsequence, that inspired sidetracking of logic, which, in Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, is England's unique contribution to the world's humor. The scene in which Mr. Henson and Mr. Fred Emney endeavor to discover a new conundrum dances on the very Everest of nonsense. That other scene where Mr. Richard Hearne, photographing Mr. Henson, runs out of plates, and replenishes his stock with utensils from the kitchen table, attacks the despised device of the pun with a Shakespearean effontery, and wins a corresponding triumph. The episode in which Mr. Hearne gets entangled in the coils of his immense trumpet is also a rich delight, but perhaps the best thing of all is Mr. Henson's speech of thanks, in which he tries to prove that this amazing mixture of foolery has a serious message for the world which will make the members of the audience better men and women.

The strength of this play is its humor, but some of the dancing in it is exceptionally good. Miss Louise Browne and Mr. Roy Royston are individually very accomplished in this line, and are also well acquainted with each other's style. The songs are not numerous, but are quite good in quality, and Mr. Gavin Gordon, as the leader of a Fascist band, sings the chief of them with a fine zest and resonance. We have said nothing about the plot, which is of no importance, except that, in some preposterous manner, it gets Mr. Henson mixed up with an impersonation of a revolutionary leader, and so leads to the fantastic complications which are the principal joy of a first-class farcical actor.

Gaiety Theater—**Swing Along**, a new musical show in two acts, by Guy Bolton, Fred Thompson and Douglas Furber. Music by Martin Broones. Lyrics by Graham John. Directed by Leslie Henson and Herbert Ryan. Presented Sept. 2, 1936.

## *Los Angeles Art Notes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

BETWEEN mid-September and early October, thousands of people residing in Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino counties visit the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona. Many of these people see at the fair their one large annual art exhibition. Fortunately it is as good a showing of Southern California's contemporary art as the region affords. This year the arts and crafts exhibit, devotedly gathered and directed by Miss Leta Horlocker, is much improved by being shown on the upper floor of a new building near the main entrance. This removal made more room for the formerly crowded water color section, which is now in the smaller wing of the fine arts building. The separation of the exhibits is said to be a temporary move. A permanent art building is on the fair's list of future improvements.

Meanwhile, despite the green-daubed skylight with its peculiar red-violet complementary shadows which haunt the old fine arts building, the paintings manage to look just what they are—as handsome and lively a group as any annual has drawn from this region. Here again devotion, that of Millard Sheets as director, doubtless has much to do with it. There have been better shows of sculpture, but judicious placing of shrubbery puts a good face on what is here.

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Toward the permanent collection which will be seen when that promised new building is built, the fair gave purchase prizes for Ejnar Hansen's "Grandmother's Corner," a finely painted figure sure to please rural folk; "Walnut Tree," a water color by Barse Miller, featuring rural scenery expertly turned into art; "Grandmother's Gown," a miniature painting by Miss Alice B. Ring, subtle in color, an excellent choice from the miniatures shown, and "Head of a Man," a sculpture portrait by Archibald Garner, manly in its strong, simple forms. Mr. Garner took an honorable mention for another head.

In the graphic arts, shown with arts and crafts, purchase prizes were awarded to prints in various media by Mildred Bryant Brooks, Henri DeKruif, Franz Geritz, Rex Brandt, Viktor von Pribosic, Anders Aldrin, Arthur Dodge and Conrad Buff.

The arts of jewelry, silver craft, leather work, book binding, ceramics, weaving, and embroidery, together with a fine group of photographs, have been combed from five counties for this exhibit. Much of the good work in some of these crafts, notably weaving and leather, is being done by young artists who seek to apply their talent to arts people use, or retired professional men and women who follow a craft to improve newfound leisure. Work from recreational centers is also featured this year.

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Etienne Ret, who came to Hollywood three years ago from France, held an exhibition in September at the Stanley Rose Galleries. It proved one of the charming events of the season.

Mr. Ret is a modern steeped in the spirit of Eighteenth century French painting and poetry. He paints girls in a delicious atmosphere compounded of flowers and innocence, and does it with French restraint. Some of his costume designs for the Ballet Russe were shown too, and he has designed settings for the Paris Opéra.

The Minneapolis painter, Cameron Booth, is showing at the Putzel Gallery. His "Clam Bay Farm," seen at the Carnegie International and at the Art Institute of Chicago's "Century of Progress" exhibition, is included. Booth combines expressionistic color with an abstract pictorial framework in his pictures of city buildings and rural scenes. The result comes to the eye as a vision of actual life, well ordered and alive. Especially fine is his oil, "Mares and Foal."

A. M.

## *Cleveland Show Extended*

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Museum of Art is extending through Oct. 12 its twentieth Anniversary Exhibition (the Official Art Exhibit of the Great Lakes Exposition), permission having been obtained from all the 122 lenders for the continuation. Dudley Crafts Watson, D. F. A., of the Art Institute of Chicago and Official Art Lecturer of the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, is to repeat the course of lectures given by him earlier in the season. An added feature is the painting "Lucretia," by Rembrandt, which now hangs in the Armor Court, lent by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

## *Good Manners as Entertainment*

*By* **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

WHEN Tallulah Bankhead and the films get through with "Reflected Glory" it should have a career in the community theaters. For this latest George Kelly comedy is filled with good acting parts, it dramatizes popular interest in stage people, and it is capable of presentation to sympathetic laughter. For some reason, possibly connected with a notion held in some quarters that Broadway playgoers like bitter and hard entertainment, this interpretation is given an emphasis upon insolent readings and strident projection that seem to spring from no inner necessity of a story that has to do with the disillusion of a successful actress who toys with longings for domesticity.

Miss Bankhead chooses to make this Miss Flood so thoroughly badmannered that all the appealing qualities presumably to be expected in a character represented as "the greatest young American actress" become obscured for those who do not care for needlessly disagreeable characterizations.

**When Bad Manners are Good**

Bad manners, when required by the story, can be acceptable enough, and enjoyed for what they reveal, but if there is no apparent reason for mean-speaking, sullenness and snarling the result is laughter only for those who find pleasure in exhibitions of ill-temper. That a considerable minority of playgoers enjoy what might be called the humors of the disagreeable was evident from the hearty response to its every manifestation.

Miss Bankhead captures the whole audience in her scenes with Miss Flood's actress friend, a part played with finesse by Ann Andrews. While the dialogue given to the men seems too wordy, Mr. Kelly has provided delightful talk for these women, talk filled with witty ellipses that lend themselves well to acting and are piquant to alert playgoers. These women in their byplay express a mutual understanding that makes possible a whole conversation of implications when those in the room with them are unaware of their real thoughts—a stroke of comedy that stands highly to Mr. Kelly's credit.

**A Room of Her Own**

Miss Flood's maid, Hattie, cleverly acted by Elizabeth Dunne, is the other side of the picture upon which Miss Flood works in her imagination. "Home and children," she sighs, when all the time she loves only herself. Miss Dunne gets the loudest laugh of the evening with Hattie's remark about a life overburdened with adjustment to others: "Oh, the satisfaction of going to your room knowing you will find nobody there!" One of Miss Flood's suitors finds her capricious and marries elsewhere; another turns out to be a would-be bigamist in search of a wife who will support him.

The third man, Mr. Hanlon, Miss Flood's coach and manager, is the one she cannot part from, though they constantly quarrel. For he it is who ministers to her vanity and it is his training, as she knows but won't admit, that has enabled her to shine—by reflected glory, Clay Clement acts Hanlon in a harsh style that is effective enough externally.

So far as most playgoers are concerned needless bad manners in a play performance have about as little general currency as private hates. The author of "So Proudly We Hail" has such an aversion to military schools that he wears out the patience of spectators who do not share his indignations. Because it is necessary to persuade an audience, when there is a theme to enforce, criticism of military schools for boys would need to carry the force of a widely applicable idea. This author's attitude, that these schools make degenerates of their students, simply won't go down. Richard Cromwell does what he can with a part that is uphill all the way.

**Variously Mysterious**

"Seen but Not Heard" is a poorly written mystery play that is nearly saved by a cast headed by three engaging youngsters: Frankie Thomas, who was such a real draw in "Wednesday's Child" and "Remember the Day"; Anne Baxter and Raymond Roe. Three youngsters solve a mystery that baffles their elders, then cover up the crime from motives beyond their years.

"Arrest That Woman," a hackneyed gangster melodrama, and "Timber House," an incredible tale of a murderous hatred, recently opened and promptly closed. "Golden Journey," a comedy about authors who live on nothing a year, is being presented at the Booth Theater without benefit of the rewriting that was so obviously needed when it was recently presented in Boston as "Days of Grace."

Morosco Theater—**Reflected Glory**, comedy by George Kelly, presented by Lee Shubert Sept. 21, 1936, starring Tallulah Bankhead. Staged by Mr. Kelly.

Forty-sixth Street Theater — **So Proudly We Hail**, by Joseph M. Viertel, presented by James R. Ullman Sept. 22, 1936, featuring Richard Cromwell.

Henry Miller's Theater—**Seen but Not Heard**, by Marie Baumer and Martin Berkeley, presented by D. A. Doran Sept. 17, 1936.


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## Our Youth Round Table

*Meets Every Tuesday*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LAST Tuesday we published on this page a letter from a girl who has been saving up for many years so that she could resign from her position as an office secretary and go to college. At our request she set down—clearly and concisely, we think—her reasons for choosing to interrupt what seemed like a fine business career in order to embark upon a college education. We hope you all read it.

Some of you must have interesting ideas along these lines also. How about bringing the discussion to a meeting of our Round Table? Don't you think it would help us all to think? Are you glad you went to college? Do you count some other form of higher education a better choice? If you did not go to college, have you found further education worth while and what is it? Let's have a talk on these matters. We will hold your letters until we have several, then devote a meeting to them.—Chairman.

* * *

### *Publicity for the Outdoors*

Colorado

Fellow Round Tablers:

Heretofore a silent member, I would like to tell you of the joy of living in the mountains.

For nineteen years I lived on the plains of Eastern Colorado, so when I came to school at Boulder, I fully appreciated my new world.

At present I am living high in the mountains in an engineers' camp. Last night before going to bed I glanced out of my tent. The mysterious shadows beckoned me outside where I caught a glimpse of the cause of them—a gorgeous full moon. I couldn't resist. On with my hiking shoes to explore and enjoy the moonlit night!

I think to get the real beauty from the mountains one must get off the well-beaten paths and tramp where no boot has trod before. An open week-end during school and a friend and I are off to the high country, blankets and food on our backs to enjoy living. And to come back with new inspiration and a stronger determination to meet our ideals and ambitions. I only wish I could share our Colorado beauty with those who haven't the opportunity to get out into the open spaces.

I think our Round Table is swell as it gives us a chance to talk over real things in our lives which we don't ordinarily talk about.

(Mr.) R. A. B.

### *To Bring Music to Towns*

Idaho

Dear Editor and Members of the Round Table:

I have been a most interested silent member of the Round Table since its appearance in the Monitor, and I think it is about time for me to at least voice my appreciation for the opportunity it offers young people to discuss current problems and ideas. I have been happy to know there are so many young people who find real interest in constructive entertainment.

I attended the Junior College here the first two years it was established, and now expect to attend the University of Washington in Seattle to finish with a major in music. I teach flute, and play the organ. I also play in the Boise Little Symphony and the Municipal Band.

I wonder how many of the Round Tablers are familiar with the Community Concert Association idea. For those who live in large cities where concerts by great artists are always at hand, such an organization is not needed, but to us in smaller places, it means so much in the musical life of the community. Late in the spring, a membership drive is held, tickets to be sold. There are no reserved seats. After the limit is reached or the final day of the drive is past, no more sales can be made, nor can admissions to single concerts be bought. In this way, the committee in charge knows exactly how much cash is at hand, and can pick available attractions accordingly. There are usually four or five programs during the season. Among others, in the last few years, we have heard Nelson Eddy, the Moscow Cathedral Choir, Tito Schipa, and Lawrence Tibbett. Each concert is quite an event for every member of the association.

I remember a request that we make our letters shorter, so I'll comply with that now; but I hope to be back again sometime.

(Miss) E. P.

### *Our Attitude Toward Others*

England

Dear Friends:

Greetings from England to all Round Tablers. May I join in and help the great purpose of this grand idea which is unfolding more and more each week. As I read the Round Table letters I am filled with hope and courage that wherever we are we can do our part of bringing a better understanding between individuals and nations of what brotherhood and peace means.

We can't all go places as ambassadors or statesmen, but we can all think rightly and in writing our contributions to the Round Table, send out this good thinking to every corner of the globe.

I have been greatly helped by the articles in the Monitor to think rightly about people and affairs that happen across the seas. The Monitor not only gives true and accurate reports of world affairs, but interprets them, so that we can separate the chaff from the wheat. In reading the news, articles and editorials one's thought is lifted above hate, fear, revenge, envy and so on to be loving, charitable, sociable, tolerant, constructive and helpful toward mankind.

The Round Table is only in its infancy yet. But it is we who will make it grow. With the help of our fine chairman, let us continue to hold our world meetings and after, "go abroad" with new vistas of thought and share the good news. I would suggest that our chairman ask someone from each country to contribute ideas and thoughts about some particular subject, so that when we attend the "meeting" we can have a real impersonal world representation.

(Mr.) L. A. B.

* * *

Before reading the letter from Mr. B. we had already made the suggestion outlined at the beginning of today's meeting. So now it is both moved and "seconded." All in favor signify by—writing in.

Cheerio . . .

*Chairman*

## In the Theme Workshop

### *Working at Construction Problems With a Will*

**By Janna Burgess**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THROUGH my schoolroom windows I saw the unquiet leaves of the cottonwood trees and beyond them the bluffs along the Yellowstone river, where Lewis and Clark had once spied out the land. Inside, 15 boys and girls, ranging in age from 16 to 25, were so deeply engrossed in their work that they did not glance out at the familiar scene. They were not seated in rows but were scattered about the room in chairs with writing arms. One lad was writing at the teacher's desk; another was leaning on the dictionary stand and scribbling in deep absorption; two girls were working together at a small table near the window.

But the manner in which the pupils were working, even more than the arrangement of the furniture, made the place look different from an ordinary schoolroom. The girls at the table had their heads together, whispering softly, discussing some point. In the meantime one of four who were grouped in a corner went to the blackboard and wrote down a sentence, making some explanations in a low tone; others followed her and there were erasures and rewritings until the sentence seemed to please. They caught my eye and drew me into the discussion. The oldest pupil, a cow-hand spending the winter in the county high school, was all this time working by himself with great concentration. Two other boys exchanged papers, made marks on them, and came to the teacher with a question.

What all this laboratory activity represented was a class in senior English, writing compositions—and enjoying the process. And I recalled the time when the producing of compositions had been a tedious burden for both the pupils and me.

It was when I visited a class in sewing that I saw the mistakes I was making in my teaching of composition. The sewing teacher, after explaining and illustrating a principle and doing a little drilling, let each pupil, with guidance, choose a suitable project. Then they all set to work in the laboratory, each working independently but occasionally consulting each other or the teacher or referring to patterns or samples.

#### *Applied to Task in Hand*

And then I tried to apply what I had learned to the teaching of my high school seniors, who must learn to write compositions of about 400 words each, well-knit pieces of work, each with a consistently developed thesis and free from mechanical errors. In the beginning we learned by rules, models, and practice the simplest principles of sentence construction, including grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Then we learned about the use of transitions between sentences, or how to knit a series of sentences into a unified whole. This last, by the way, proved entertaining to most of the young writers.

We were now ready to compose paragraphs in our workshop. But as the pupils in a sewing class or a painting class need materials, so we needed ideas from which to construct our themes. And the selection of this material is always of great importance. A student who has found writing painful may take joy and pride in his work if he finds a subject for which he has enthusiasm. The difficulty is that young people are often reticent about their enthusiasms and that the teacher has no periscope with which to look into their thoughts. A few days of class discussion, however, combined with some reading will bring subjects to the surface. In my small country high school I had the advantage of being well-acquainted with the boys and girls and their backgrounds. I knew that John had made himself a boat last winter, that Joe collected stamps, that Marie and Martha belonged to 4—H clubs. It was not my business to compel them to write on subjects that interested me, or to give them only literary subjects to write on. In fact it was especially important that they realize that writing is not something esoteric or divorced from life, but a craft like sewing or woodworking that follows certain rules that anyone can learn and apply. So we ferreted out subjects from our daily lives and surroundings.

The early laboratory sessions, like the early sessions of a class in design, dealt with a simple problem and one that every student could handle. The problem was how to make clear to a possible reader a small body of useful information that we all possessed. The subject we chose was the condition of the water in the Yellowstone river. Everyone had learned about this in geography and had besides had personal experience. We drew our first line—"The water in the Yellowstone river is yellow because it holds silt in suspension." Now on the paper before him each pupil wrote a sentence defining silt. These were read aloud, the best ones placed on the board, rewritten and corrected. We then asked ourselves what the reader would next want to know, and we decided that he would be curious as to where the silt came from and why it was held in suspension, why the river flowed so fast, and the relation between the silt and the color of the river. Each question called for an answer, which was in its turn scrutinized, until a paragraph was completed. We then turned our attention to the smoothness of the whole, making it into a smooth and unified paragraph. To set a standard of careful work, each pupil was then required to copy his theme in ink.

#### *Individual Work*

We were then at the point where each could bring his own material and begin on an individual piece of work, modeled on the pattern just learned. The boys and girls wrote paragraphs on sports rules and on the construction of machinery, on cake baking and on the use of band instruments. Following this exercise we wrote paragraphs comparing and contrasting two things, paragraphs telling a simple story, and those describing scenes or persons. And always most of the writing was done under supervision in the laboratory. In this way any rule learned was applied at once and errors were caught and corrected before their use became a habit. And, very important, the pupils often learned from each other. A pupil would write on the board a sentence that he was having difficulty in organizing. Part or all of the class would help to rearrange the phrases, to find a better word for a poorly chosen one, to combine two sentences, or to cut one. They learned to look for the key word in a sentence and to arrange the parts or blocks around that. They enjoyed counting and naming the ideas in a sentence and organizing these into a pattern.

For example, John wrote on the board, "Each mountain has a certain variety of flowers growing on its slopes. This variety is peculiar only to that mountain." He was not satisfied with this. With the help of the laboratory group he achieved these sentences, "Each mountain has growing on its slopes varieties of flowers peculiar to it alone," and "On the slopes of each mountain grow distinct varieties of flowers." Prue wrote, "As the universal language of mankind, human beings react to music with mind and soul." At first she was delighted with her sentence; then one of her friends pointed out its weak joint. Between them they finally wrote, "Because music is the universal language, human beings respond to it." Thus they learned the craft of constructing sentences, as cabinetmakers and dressmakers learn their craft.

#### *Building the Theme*

From the study of sentences and paragraphs we proceeded to the whole theme of several paragraphs. The musician in the class wrote a paper describing each of several band instruments. The 4-H club members wrote themes devoting a paragraph to each activity. Our problem now was that of arranging a series of ideas in their logical order. Each pupil wrote down the three or four ideas that he wished to include in his theme. Then I had the best of these primitive outlines placed on the board. The themes written from these were then read to the class and compared with the outlines.

Of course the class hour was too short for all that we wanted to do. The polishing and final copying had to be done at home or in a school study period. And then the teacher had to mark these themes and return them with pertinent comments within a few days. I found, however, that marking these laboratory exercises was more interesting than such work often is, as I was eager to see each pupil's progress. After the boys and girls had the papers in their own hands again, there was nothing for it but for the poor ones to make corrections and to rewrite until a certain standard had been attained, just as would be done in any laboratory.

Does all this pay? We think it does. In the first place it eliminates the problem of plagiarism and of having a pupil receive undue help at home. Their little themes might be poor things, but they were their own. But of greater importance is the fact that each boy and girl actually produced a piece of work and hence had a sense of achievement.

## Helping Square Pegs to Fit

### *John Brewer's Book Talks Like a Big Brother*

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

"HAVE you learned to like school? Because it is always difficult and usually impossible to succeed at a task which you dislike, your first business as a student is to bring yourself, if possible, to a genuine liking for school and the subjects you study." We are quoting from "Occupations," by John M. Brewer (Ginn & Co., $1.60). Chapter four of this truly inspiring textbook is packed with sound, practical advice on "How to Succeed in School," and steps off with the idea, "Do you like your present job?"—it being, of course, school.

I was liking the book anyway, but when I came to this chapter, which, as with all the chapters, talks straight-from-the-shoulder to boys and girls in high school and junior high school, I was ready to cheer. Wouldn't you like your boy or girl to see—clearly—the relation between being a successful person in business or profession and being a successful student in his daily experience at school? Learning to like school—the way to go at it with oneself, is frankly discussed. This is followed by excellent practical help on learning how to study, learning how to ask questions, choosing studies wisely, keeping up one's courage, keeping on good terms with one's teachers, and school citizenship.

The chapter on "How Workers Make Use of School and College Studies" leads the boy and girl from an appreciation of present activities into a concept of their usefulness to an adult world, lending dignity and purposefulness to the present undertaking. Further on, the book includes fine practical help on how to discover one's interests and abilities, how to study occupations, a series of chapters on "some important kinds of work" and a section on "vocational and life adjustments."

If I were a school principal I think I would form a class called occupations or vocations and have the fun and inspiration of teaching a group of young people with this for a textbook. It would, of course, fit in as an alternate text in a civics or citizenship class. It would make a fine basis for a discussion group, extra-cupricular if need be, led by the dean or vocational counselor. I should find a way to include it, or lacking that, should put several copies on the reference shelves and get assignments out of it. The questions at the end of each chapter are of high calibre. Boys and girls who try to answer them will be doing some good thinking. They deal not only with material discussed in the book but also with facts and ideas that can be gained only through alert observation and a study of one's community. In the appendix are further exercises and problems, calling for enriched background and at least a sampling of the booklist.

Dr. Brewer's "Education as Guidance" and "Newspaper Stories for Group Guidance" (previously reviewed on this page) have got us into the habit of expecting from him interesting and practical treatment of this his favorite subject of helping square pegs to find square holes. "Occupations" is thought-provoking, fresh in presentation, and, what is more, good reading. It is something more than a textbook, for it could easily be used by young people for personal study as well. In fact, if I were a parent of growing boys and girls, I think I would add it to the home library and use it for those one-night-a-week friendship hours I would have with each child in turn.

The illustrations will strike a child as the real thing, by the way. I particularly liked the cartoons.

By way of closing: "Do you think that laws to protect women and children are justified? If so, why?" and "If a business which pays heavy taxes has knowledge that the Government is wasting tax money, what can it do to help correct this error?" These are among the questions in the chapters, "Co-operative Enterprise" and "Vocational Ethics."

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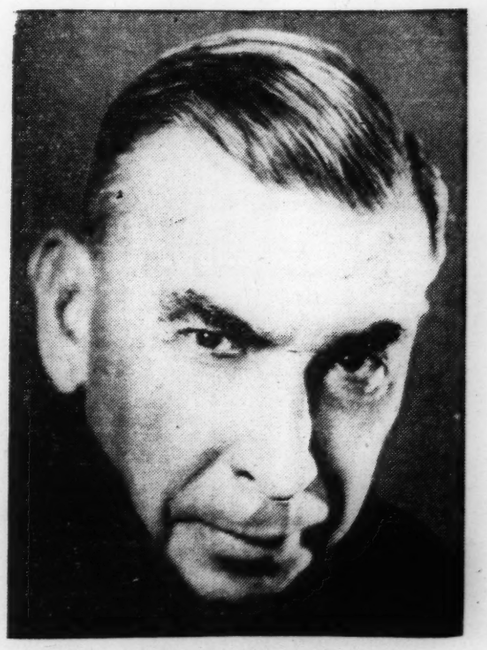

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*October Issue of*

Nature Magazine

*Interpreter of the Great Outdoors*

The October issue also contains timely articles of particular interest at this time of the year. One is the true inside story of the waterfowl situation in the United States as it will be affected by the open hunting season just announced by the Department of Agriculture. "Goose Beyond the North Wind," by Lorene Squire, is the story of a snow goose that migrated to one of our midwestern states and refused to be annoyed or disturbed by man. Another interesting article tells about Madam Lycosa, the spider that carries her children about with her on her back.

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# Giant Pitchers Aim to Silence Yankee Batting

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Baseball's annual big show—the World Series—gets under way at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon in New York's Polo Grounds, and from all appearances it will be one of the greatest classics in history from attendance, financial and competitive standpoints. Less than a month ago the new American League champions, the Yankees, were one-sided favorites to crush any National League representative in the series, but because of several recent developments, a majority of the diamond experts now agree that the Terry-managed Giants will give Joe McCarthy's slugging team a hard battle and possibly beat it.

The sensational pitching of Carl Hubbell, the apparent return to form of young Hal Schumacher, and the realization that Monte Pearson may not be available to the Yankees has boosted the Giants' stock as the opening game approaches.

**Pitching vs. Hitting**

The big question that is confounding the so-called experts, of course, is whether or not the National Leaguers have enough pitching to silence the heavy-hitting bombers from across the Harlem river.

The Yankees have compiled a truly amazing batting record this season. They smashed the American League total-bases-on-hits mark. They broke the home run, runs scored, extra-base-hit and runs batted in in one game records. Five of their batsmen drove in more than 100 runs, which is also a new major league figure. They hit 11 homers in two consecutive games, and shattered the major total of runs scored in a single season. And they finished the campaign 19½ contests in front of the second-place Tigers to break the American League record of 19 games, set by the Yankees of 1927.

Such power cannot be ignored, even in a brief four-out-of-seven-game series. Lou Gehrig and Rookie Joe Di Maggio were in batting slumps during the closing days of the race, but should be ready to tee off against Giant pitching tomorrow. True, McCarthy's pitching has not been as impressive as that of the National Leaguers, but it is a fact that the Yankee mound staff was actually better balanced a few days ago than was the highly-rated staff of the Giants. The Yanks are rich in relief hurlers.

The loss of Monte Pearson—if he is lost for the series—would be a tremendous handicap to the Yanks, who were depending upon the former Clevelander to start two games should the classic go the limit, or close to it.

**Depend on Hubbell**

It is the impression of many that the Giants will get out of the series just about as much as Carl Hubbell and that famous left-handed screwball pitching of his can achieve for them. If Freddy Fitzsimmons, who will pitch the second game at the Polo Grounds on Thursday, and Hal Schumacher, who is scheduled to start the opener at Yankee Stadium on Friday, can back up Hubbell and stop the heavy artillery of the Yanks, it will be a magnificent victory for the senior circuit.

With Hubbell's screwball, Fitzsimmons' knuckler and Schumacher's overhand sinker, the Giants present a remarkable case of specialized pitching. The American Leaguers may experience no end of difficulty looking at these types of hurling on successive days.

McCarthy's pitching program was thrown into confusion with the loss of Pearson. As the situation now stands he has Red Ruffing and Gomez as sure starters. Pearson was to have been the third, and still may be, but if not, the Yankee pilot must select his No. 3 man from Murphy, Malone, Broaca and Hadley. As this was written, opinions still differed as to whether Joe would open up tomorrow with Gomez or Ruffing against Hubbell. However, no matter who gets the starting roles, the Yankee bullpen will undoubtedly be a busy place throughout the entire classic.

The Yanks hold the edge in World Series experience. They hold an infield edge. The Giants are better equipped with pitching and probably have a slight advantage in the outfield. Watch Gomez, Ott, Hubbell, Gehrig and Lazzeri, all great "money" players. And watch McCarthy and Terry, two great managers.

**Gridder Works in Mine**

MOSCOW, Idaho (AP)—Walter Musial, University of Idaho's stocky sophomore guard, reported in top physical shape. During the summer he worked in the eighteenth level of a Kellogg (Idaho) mine, which is just two miles into the hillside and two miles straight down.

**Soccer Opens Early**

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Soccer is the first sport to get under way at University of California. In the first week of school the Bears took on the team from the British warship Apollo.

Amusements

BOSTON

LAST WEEK

Greatest Love Story Ever Told! Only Boston Engagement This Year

Norma SHEARER Leslie HOWARD in Romeo and Juliet

COLONIAL

Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15

MATS. 50c, 75c A few at 1.00

EVES. 50c to $1.50 plus tax

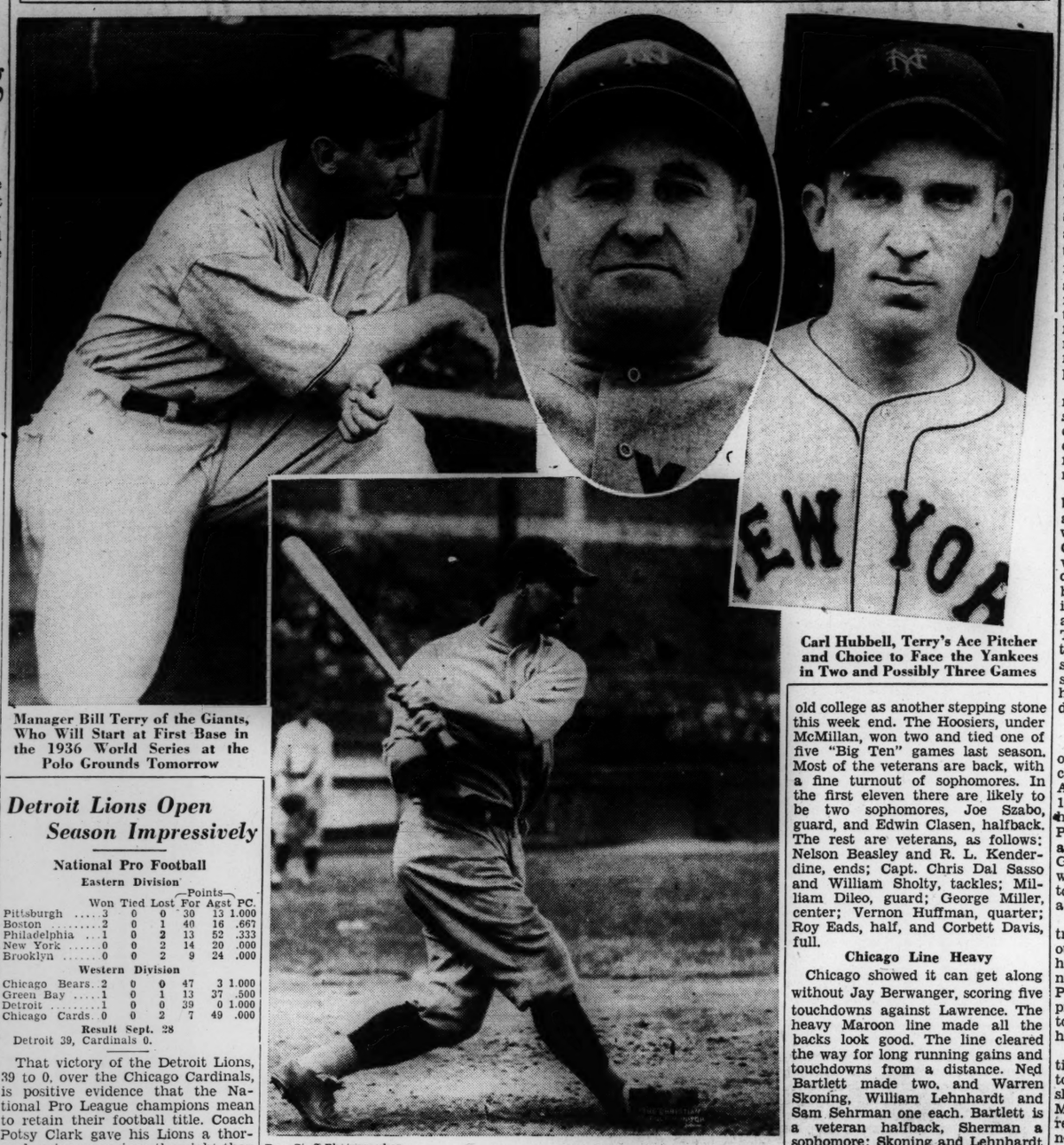
SHUBERT—Tonight 8:20 1st Mat. Tom'w.

SAM H. HARRIS Presents

JANE CowL IN FIRST LADY

Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

## Heroes of New York Baseball Fans



Manager Bill Terry of the Giants, Who Will Start at First Base in the 1936 World Series at the Polo Grounds Tomorrow

Carl Hubbell, Terry's Ace Pitcher and Choice to Face the Yankees in Two and Possibly Three Games

By a Staff Photographer

Captain and First Baseman Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, Veteran of Four Series and the Leading Hitter. Inset—Joe McCarthy, Yankee Pilot, Who Is Confident His Sluggers Will Overpower the Much Publicized Giant Mound Staff

## *Detroit Lions Open Season Impressively*

**National Pro Football**

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Agst | PC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 1.000 |
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 16 | .667 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 52 | .333 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 20 | .000 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 24 | .000 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Bears | 2 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 1.000 |
| Green Bay | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 37 | .500 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago Cards | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 49 | .000 |

**Result Sept. 28**

Detroit 39, Cardinals 0.

That victory of the Detroit Lions, 39 to 0, over the Chicago Cardinals, is positive evidence that the National Pro League champions mean to retain their football title. Coach Potsy Clark gave his Lions a thorough going over since the night they were held to a 7-7 tie score by the collegians and they started their league season before a home crowd of 15,000 in an impressive manner.

According to the Associated Press the Chicago Bears, previous to this game played last night, completed 18 out of 26 passes for an average of 69 per cent, to take the lead as the best passing team in the league. The Bears also lead in scoring with 47 points. The Green Bay Packers head the league in ground gaining with 526 yards in two games against 504 for the Giants.

The local Boston Redskins, having won two and lost one on road games, are set to open the home seaon at Fenway Park next Sunday with the New York Giants, 1935 eastern division winners, invading. The Giants are not as strong as in recent years.

## *Lesley Cup Golfers Announced by Blaney*

The Massachusetts Lesley Cup golf team to play in defense of the trophy won last year was announced by W. O. Blaney, chairman of the State Team Committee, this afternoon. Only three members of the team that won last year are named on the 1936 team. The matches take place Oct. 3 and 4 at the Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. This will be the 30th meeting for the trophy known as the Robert W. Lesley Cup. Every man selected excepting Ken Corcoran is handicaped at four or under; Corcoran playing at 5.

The team members as named this afternoon: W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn, captain; Tel Bishop, Trapelo; Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors; Francis Doyle, Wachusett; Allan Ellis, The Country Club; Fred Hannon, Wollaston; Milan Heath, Brae Burn; Joe Lynch, Blue Hill; Mel Merritt, Salem; Howard Paul, Bear Hill, and Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, will accompany the team and serve as alternate if needed.

## Washington Oarsman Will Coach Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—A new Cornell rowing regime got under way today with two former University of Washington oarsmen in the coaches' launch. Following its old rival, Pennsylvania, who secured Rusty Callow from Washington several years ago, and Harvard, which signed up Tom Bolles recently, Cornell has chosen Harrison Sanford as head coach.

Sanford, who helped the Huskies win at Poughkeepsie in 1924, arrived yesterday to begin fall crew practice. With him came Nornam Sonju as chief assistant. They will take over the task of lifting Cornell back to the rowing heights toward which Jim Wray's last Red crew seemed headed last spring. Wray was ousted after the Cornell varsity failed to make any sort of showing in the Poughkeepsie regatta after a fine sprint season.

Sanford was graduated from Washington in 1926 after three years as a varsity oarsman. He later was a member of the Washington Athletic club crew. Sonju rowed with him in 1925 and 1926, graduating in 1927 and serving a year as assistant coach at Washington.

**Indians Sign Pitcher**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—Forrest Evans, 18-year-old pitcher, who has averaged 14 strikeouts a game in a municipal league, has been signed by the Cleveland Indians.

**Loudspeakers at Tulane**

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A modern loudspeaker system, patterned after that in Palmer stadium at Princeton, is being installed in the Tulane University stadium.

# Northwestern and Iowa In Leading Big Ten Contest

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29—Big Ten football fans saw what six of the 10 members could do last week, and turn to watch the other four this Saturday. Northwestern, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio State appear for the first time. Four other teams also are in action and only Minnesota and Purdue refrain, preparing for formidable opponents a week hence.

Northwestern and Iowa take the spotlight at Evanston, Ill., in the one game with a bearing on the Big Ten crown. Iowa has a victory, 14 to 0, over Carleton of Northfield, Minn., stowed away.

Ohio State, defending a share in the conference crown, takes on New York University at Columbus, Ohio. Indiana, figuring a much improved eleven, receives Center College of Danville, Ky., a team it defeated last season, 14 to 0. The game is at Bloomington, Ind.

Michigan receives a team once considered a practice opponent, Michigan State from Lansing. This eleven, however, last season ran up a score of 25-to-6 against the Wolverines, and so looms as a major rival.

**Wisconsin Meets Marquette**

There was a time when Wisconsin, likewise, receiving Marquette from Milwaukee, as it does this Saturday, couid regard it as a build-up, but the time is gone. Marquette beat the Badgers, 33 to 0, last season and it is an open question what Wisconsin will do about it.

Illinois, given a serious brush by DePaul from Chicago last week, is preparing with more gravity than it might otherwise for the appearance of Washington University, Missouri Valley co-champs. The Illini came from behind to scratch out a win, 9 to 6, against DePaul, when according to form they should have brushed the Windy City crew aside without difficulty. Chicago, opening with a 34-to-0 victory over Lawrence of Appleton, Wis., expects to be more severely tested, to put it mildly, by Vanderbilt from Nashville, Tenn. The latter opened with 45-to-0 against Middle Tennessee Teachers.

Coach Lynn Waldorf, starting his second season at Northwestern, has a task in bringing the Wildcats up to Conference tension for their first game. Some stars of yester-year are missing, but the daily turnout shows a rugged, experienced and talented squad. There are a number of smartly performing sophomores; but they won't get much change against Iowa. Coach Waldorf most likely will prefer the veterans who learned how to stop Iowa's Oze Simmons last season.

**Played Scoreless Tie**

This veteran line-up includes John Kovatch and John Zitko, ends; Park Wray and Vange Burnett, tackles; Capt. Steve Reid and Carl DeVry at guard; Leon Fuller and Erwin Wegner at center; Fred Vanzo, shifted from fullback to quarter; Don Heap and Ollie Adelman at halfbacks, and Don Geyer and Steve Toth at fullback. The only sophomores who promise to break into this closed corporation are Bob Voights, tackle, and Cleo Diehl, end.

Northwestern's struggle with Iowa last season, the final game on the schedule for both, resulted in a scoreless tie. Their meeting this season being the first of the Conference for both, looks like a play-off of 1935. In that game Northwestern made Oze Simmons do most of his running from sideline to sideline. Last week Simmons got through for the first touchdown against Carleton, running 60 yards on a muddy field. Jack Eicherly, halfback, smashed the other one over from the three-yard line. Don Nelson, guard, kicked both afterpoints.

They are three-deep again in the Buckeye line-up, Coach Francis Schmidt having difficulty deciding which is his first team. Only four important members of the 1935 squad are gone, Richard Heekin, halfback; Stanley Pincura, quarterback; Gilbert Harre, tackle, and Gomer Jones, center.

Among those of all star-ranking back on the job are Capt. Merle Wendt and Frank Comiskey, ends; Charles Hamrick and August George, tackles; Inwood Smith, guard; Robert Miller, center; W. H. Dye, quarterback; John Bettridge and Joseph Williams, halfbacks, and Frank Antenucci and James McDonald, fullbacks. There are a lot of other experienced holdovers, so very few sophomores may have a chance in early games. Two possible exceptions, however, are William Booth, halfback, who blocks, tackles, kicks, passes and runs with the best, and Alex Schoenbaum, a 212-pound tackle who may be asked to balance Hamrick's 243 pounds.

Unless New York likewise has a large list of reserves, it may count on playing what amounts to three Big Ten teams in one afternoon when it tackles the Buckeyes.

**Sophomores at Michigan**

Recovering from two seasons in which the traditional Michigan superiority was missing, the Wolverines are planning a largely sophomore outfit. Coach Harry Kipke apparently figures the younger talent of more value than the older experience. This is a ruthless philosophy, but victories are demanded, and the boys who couldn't deliver before must sit on the bench. Among the leading candidates there are these few veterans:

Capt. Matt Patanelli and Arthur Valpey, ends, one of whom may give way to Elmer Gedeon, or another sophomore. Melvin Kramer, tackle, who may have a sophomore, Fred Janke, for a mate; Joe Rinaldi, center, being pressed by a newcomer, John Jordan; John Smithers at halfback, and Cedric Sweet at fullback. At the other posts the sophomores are pushing to the front.

Leading guard candidates are sophomores, Forrest Jordan and John Brennan. Favored quarterbacks are likewise first-year men, Robert Cooper and Louis Levine, as are the halfbacks, Edward Stanton and Edward Phillips, and the fullbacks, Alex Loiko and Russell Hook. Michigan State, which opened with a 27-to-0 victory over Wayne, should give this green Wolverine eleven a real workout.

Indiana, with the best squad of many years, is looking up and Centre is not expected to change the angle of its vision. Coach A. N. McMillan, who gained fame as a quarterback at Centre may use his old college as another stepping stone this week end. The Hoosiers, under McMillan, won two and tied one of five "Big Ten" games last season. Most of the veterans are back, with a fine turnout of sophomores. In the first eleven there are likely to be two sophomores, Joe Szabo, guard, and Edwin Clasen, halfback. The rest are veterans, as follows: Nelson Beasley and R. L. Kenderdine, ends; Capt. Chris Dal Sasso and William Sholty, tackles; William Dileo, guard; George Miller, center; Vernon Huffman, quarter; Roy Eads, half, and Corbett Davis, full.

**Chicago Line Heavy**

Chicago showed it can get along without Jay Berwanger, scoring five touchdowns against Lawrence. The heavy Maroon line made all the backs look good. The line cleared the way for long running gains and touchdowns from a distance. Ned Bartlett made two, and Warren Skoning, William Lehnhardt and Sam Sehrman one each. Bartlett is a veteran halfback, Sherman a sophomore; Skoning and Lehnhardt are veteran fullbacks. The Maroon line smeared Lawrence's running game, forced its attack into the air, and gave the Chicago backs plenty of practice on pass defense. Coach Clark Shaughnessy has a well-balanced squad, with no outstanding brilliance anywhere of the kind maybe sorely needed against Vanderbilt this week end.

Minnesota, taking a vacation in preparation for Nebraska, is well satisfied with its 14-to-7 victory over the formidable Washington Huskies at Seattle. This game proved Coach Bernie Bierman has replaced whatever strength was taken by graduation. The Gophers smashed over the first touchdown early, after a series of rushing plays, Whitman, Rork, fullback, plunging the last two. The other marker came in the fourth period, with the Gopher power drawing in the Huskie defense. A series of passes culminated with Ray King, end, standing in the end zone, taking one from Andy Uram, halfback. The Gophers revealed an able new quarterback in Bud Wilkinson, converted from guard, able on forward pass defense and offense, and kicking two afterpoints.

Purdue showed it was not unduly handicapped in the loss of several stars in a recent mishap in training quarters. Cecil Isbell, fullback, leading the attack with four touchdowns, the Boilermakers completely routing Ohio University from Athens, Ohio. Isbell tossed a pass to William Vergane, new end, for another major mark, while Andy Botney and James Zachary, ends, also scored by air. Isbell kicked three afterpoints. Coach Nobel Kizer, as a result of this showing, looks forward to the Wisconsin invasion next week with more confidence.

**Syracuse Gets Ned Ten Eyck**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—Edward Hanlon "Ned" Ten Eyck, coach of rowing at Rutgers University for the past few years, will return to Syracuse as assistant to his father, James A. Ten Eyck, coach of rowing at Syracuse University. The university athletic advisory board announced the return of the younger Ten Eyck yesterday. During an illness of his father a few years ago, Ten Eyck gave the Syracuse crews their preliminary workouts until warm weather in May, when the older coach returned to his duties. The Ten Eycks will have the use of the new Ten Eyck memorial boathouse this year. The building is under construction.

# Mrs. J. A. Page Breaks Record At Canoe Brook

By George E. Timpson

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 29—The difficulties of the Canoe Brook south course slowed down the contenders for the fortieth United States women's golf championship, and forced the contenders to take their time to such an extent that, for the first time in the history of a championship, the qualifying round could not be completed yesterday, and almost a quarter of the field have yet to complete their rounds or compete in a playoff before the real battle for the championship can get under way.

As a result, no official medal winner could be announced, but the scores of the remaining players, all of whom started before darkness overtook them, are such that it is reasonably safe to say that the medal winner is already known.

Mrs. Julius A. Page of Greensboro, N. C., who once won the North and South championship when she was Estelle Lawson, defeating Charlotte Glutting in the finals, went round the course, early in the day, in 78, only one over par, and broke the women's course record in doing it. She had 13 par holes, as well as two under par figures. This was wholly unexpected, but the blonde, but powerful young southern player was extremely steady, and the wind, which played havoc with many of the early scores, did not seem to affect her game.

**Miss Kyer Has an 80**

Another surprise low score developed later in the day, when another chunky young player, Jean Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., accomplished the 18 holes in 80, with three birdies to her credit, equaling the score of Patty Berg, runnerup last year, and a strong favorite to succeed Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, who fought her way through all sorts of difficulties to take three putts on the home hole, a tie for second.

But the balance of the field found traps, wind resistance, and the layout of the course considerable of a handicap, and though a few of them, notably Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, Pamela Barton, the British champion, and Miss Glutting, were close to the leaders, the rank and file were high.

Miss Barton led the foreign contingent, and threatened at the start to be high up among the leaders, as she went out in par figures, as did Miss Berg. But both slipped on the return holes, and the Britisher needed 43 coming in, to finish in a tie for sixth place, with 82.

**Ada Mackenzie Qualifies**

The balance of the foreign contingent, and threatened at the start Nancy Pearman, of Bermuda, withdrawing. Marjorie C. Millear, from Australia, after a fine start, slipped badly when she required 12 on the long eleventh hole and came in outside the 64 already lower, with 95, while, of the Canadians, Ada Mackenzie of Toronto was the lone qualifier, though Kathleen Farrell, of Vancouver is among the left overs who still have a chance.

Ninety-one was the low score for qualifiers at the end of play, with 14 scheduled to contest the remaining 10 places. These may be slightly shifted, when the remainder of the field comes in.

It was the early holes, and the long ones, that chiefly bothered the contestants. The first hole collected a full quota of 8's, and some of the others were also full of casualties, including double figures in a number of instances. These were due in part to the narrow fairways, but traps accounted for more, as the players tried for advantageous positions against cross winds. The eighth and eleventh were also beset with difficulties, long and twisting, while the players showed the strain by frequently requiring three putts.

**Third for Milwaukee**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29 (AP)—Milwaukee's long-range hitters again were too much for the Buffalo Bisons last night, the home club taking its third straight game in the Little World Series, 3 to 1, before an overflow crowd of 15,212. Luke Hamlin held the Bisons to five hits and struck out nine men. Home runs by Laabs and Detore accounted for all the Milwaukee runs. Three of the Buffalo hits were infield scratch hits.

**Traveling Plainsmen**

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Coach Jack Meagher's Alabama Poly gridders this season play just exactly one game on their home sod at Auburn. They do play two games at Montgomery, Ala., however. But they will travel 9664 miles, including trips to Detroit to play Detroit University and to San Francisco to meet Santa Clara.

**Skates in Backfield**

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Grassy turf or glassy ice—it's all the same to Bob Petersen, a member of the United States Olympic ice-skating team, who is trying out for a backfield job on the Marquette eleven. Petersen went on leave from the university to make the winter trip to Germany.

# WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

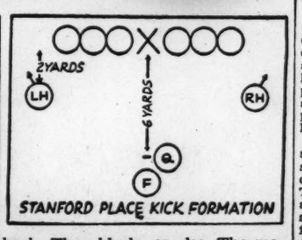
*Eighth in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.*

MANY football games each season are won and lost by the single point from a perfect placekick. As long as the try for point after touchdown is part of the game, this particular phase is as important as any other.

It is interesting to note Stanford has developed some unusually accurate kickers from placement. Two of them, Bill Corbus, guard of a few years back, and Monk Moscrip, end the last three seasons, led the Pacific coast conference in points scored in this department.

While these feats were largely the result of individual skill, the placekick formation employed undoubtedly has aided in the ultimate result.

The Stanford placement or field goal kicker is stationed six yards back of center. Kickers on other teams usually stand eight or nine yards back. Our line is tighter than on most other formations. Flanking each end and two yards behind is a back. They block—or else. The majority of blocked kicks are blocked from the sides. If the defense is able to come through the middle, the kicks will be blocked whether the kicker stands nine yards or more behind the line.




STANFORD PLACE KICK FORMATION

This is why Stanford kickers toe the ball from six yards back of the line. Those two or three yards might win a game some time.

The dropkick formation is the same except the kicker stands seven yards back. He has slightly better protection because the man who holds the ball for a placekick is available for blocking.

*(Tomorrow: Stanford's punt formation.)*

# By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**Off to a Flying Start**

WHILE there are still a few of the biggest colleges in the United States which will not make their public appearance on the gridiron until this coming week end, notably Harvard, Yale and Princeton, the intercollegiate football season of 1936 was away to a flying start last Saturday, and already at least one team which was being regarded as a possible claimant to the national championship title has been eliminated and one team has broken away to a fine start in defense of the title which has been generally conceded to it during the past two seasons. That such a condition should have arisen so early in the year is not at all to be wondered at, as the schedules which have been arranged by the football managers and athletic directors have not been respecters of coaches' wishes to have fairly easy opening games that they might get their elevens into fair shape before being called upon to play games which involve championship claims.

Wide World

James Phelan
Washington Coach

**Minnesota Carries On, Stanford Falls Back**

To me the most important results of the past week end were those which found Minnesota carrying on to a third undefeated season and Stanford, the West's representative in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena during the past three years, falling out of the picture. Now that the Gophers have defeated Washington in their opening game, we suspect that Coach Bernie Bierman is glad that his athletic director scheduled the Huskies for last Saturday; but we venture to think that before the game had started, Coach Bierman was wishing that the eleven had been scheduled for at least one easier game before tackling the Huskies. Having passed this hurdle, the Gophers give every promise of making the 1936 season their third without defeat. And while the defeat puts the Huskies out of the running for the national title this year, they still have a very good chance of winning the Pacific Coast Conference title and the right to succeed Stanford as the West's representative in the Bowl game next New Year's Day. Stanford's defeat by Santa Clara was not wholly unexpected, as Coach Tiny Thornhill has a number of gaping holes to fill before the Indians of the Coast can get back into championship class.

**Too Much for the Brown Bear**

With one of the best freshman teams in some time representing Brown last fall, experts have been predicting that the Bruin would get back some of its former gridiron prestige this year after one of the poorest years that Brown has had under Coach McLaughry. And just to celebrate its return to better days, Brown provided a new mascot in the person of a bear named Bruno III. But the 27-to-0 defeat which the Connecticut Aggies administered to that college last Saturday was evidently more than Bruin could stand, as he broke away from his keeper and climbed a near-by tree. Yes, he couldn't bear to stay on the sidelines and watch the debacle.

# Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

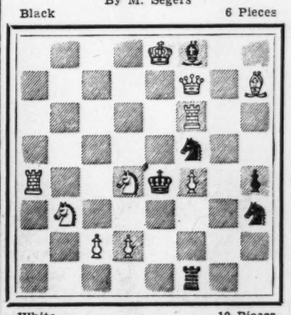
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

*Sept. 29, 1936*

**Problem No. 1865**

By M. Segers

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

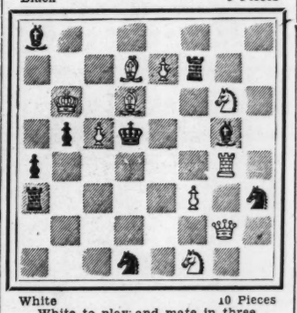
White to play and mate in two

(Best two-mover, July-December, 1935, British Chess Magazine)

**Problem No. 1866**

By G. H. Drese

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Best three-mover, July-December, 1935, British Chess Magazine)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1863 Q-K

No. 1864. 1. Kt-K Q-Ktch
2. P-B8(Kt)
1. —— Q-Rch
2. RxQ
1. —— Q-K5
2. B-K6ch

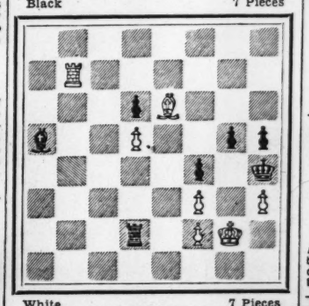
End-Game No. 323. White wins: 1 BxKt, QxB; 2 B-K6, R-K2; 3 Q-R6, and Black has no defense.

**End-Game**

In this position, from Yates-Rubinstein, Moscow, 1925, White has a neat combination that forces Black to give up material to avoid immediate loss.

End-Game No. 324

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

**Notes**

Few of the vast legion of non-club, home chess players, those who play the game occasionally, who read such chess items as appear in the ordinary newspapers, who know of Morphy, and Capablanca, and possibly Alekhine, Euwe and Reshevsky, among the great masters, realize how precarious an existence the chess master leads.

Compared to the professionals of other sports, golf, or tennis, or to the professional musician, artist, or sculptor, the chess professional is woefully underpaid. The reason for this is that from the sport angle a chess contest is not a popular spectacle, has no "gate" to speak of, and from the creative, artistic side, the chess game or score can be put into books which do not have a very large sale. Thus for financial support, chess depends on patronage, as those who have tried to organize tournaments realize only too well.

A remedy for this situation is a strong chess organization with enough members to divide responsibility for the support of important chess tournaments or matches. This is what the American Chess Federation is trying to do. By popularizing the game through municipal playground classes, it hopes to build up a greater public interest, and by organizing this interest, on a national scale, events like the national championships can be better supported financially.

Those who are willing to support this organization to the extent of $1 a year, for which they will receive a year book, with games from the open championship tournament, as well as bulletins from time to time, are invited to write Ernest Olfe, Secretary, American Chess Federation, 3035 West Wisconsin avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

This organization has already held two open championships, one at Milwaukee last year, and one at Philadelphia this year, and with the assistance of the Milwaukee school system, which sponsors chess as an extra-curricular activity, has shown how chess can be a popular leisure-time activity. It is in no sense in competition with the National Chess Federation, which has undertaken the sponsorship of the national championship tournament and the sending abroad of teams to play in the international team tournaments.

This latter organization is not devoted to the furthering of chess as a recreational activity, with a place in municipal playground budgets, and does not actively invite memberships from individuals. In fact, it is generally dormant, save when some of its officers actively solicit funds for the two events mentioned above.

Eventually the two organizations will probably merge. But in its appeal for popular individual support, with an active membership drive, for which it offers members tangible returns in the form of bulletins and a year book, in addition to intangible support of an organization devoted to the furthering of chess as a recreation, the American Chess Federation deserves the support of every player who enjoys the game and likes to play over games created by masters.

**Bears Best Passers**

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Completing 18 out of 26 passes for an average of 69 per cent, the Chicago Bears have taken the lead as the best passing team in the National Professional Football League, statistics revealed yesterday. The powerful Bears also lead in scoring with 47 points and in defense with only three points scored against them in two games. Green Bay's Packers took the lead in ground gaining, however, with 526 yards in two games, as against 504 for the New York Giants.

**Mayo All-Irish Champion**

DUBLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—Mayo holds the football championship of all-Ireland as the result of a victory over Leix. The score was 4 goals and 11 points to 5 points.

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## Demand for Cloth Good and Prices Rise During Week

*Weekly Cloth Review*

By A. A. Talmage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The fine-combed goods division of the cotton gray goods market proved the center of activity during the past week and sales ran into several millions of yards on most of the standard numbers without apparently satisfying the buying demand which seemed evident in every direction. Estimates of the sales totals for the week in the standard fine yarn constructions alone ranged from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 yards and there was a great deal of fancy goods business put through besides this.

Prices were improving steadily, and this division of the market seems rapidly to be working into fully as strong a position as the coarse goods section, which is generally characterized as being more strongly fortified with forward orders and more favorably placed as to current market prices than has been the case since the boom days prior to 1929.

**Buying for 1937 Fall**

One indication of the rapidly tightening condition of the fine goods market was seen in the action of some users of fancy shirting fabrics who were in the market during the week looking to cover a good proportion of their fall 1937 requirements. It has been many years since buyers of cotton goods, plain or fancy felt impelled to cover their requirements a year ahead, and the situation was cited as proof that the cotton goods markets have gone into an entirely different phase than has been seen in recent years.

Combed lawns proved one of the very active spots this week, and large quantities sold for deliveries running through the balance of the year. Sizable business was offered for delivery in the first quarter of the new year, but it was seldom accepted.

The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72 combed lawns sold in very large quantities early in the week at 6⅞ cents and at 7 cents, but later advanced to 7⅛ cents at which figure considerable trading was done, particularly on quick deliveries. For 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s there was large volume trading early in the week at 8 cents flat and further business was done later at 8⅛ cents.

**Broadcloths Active**

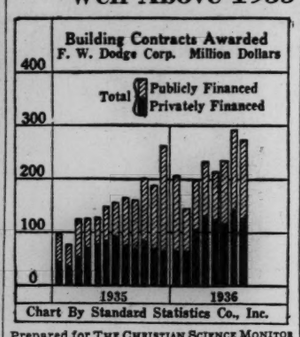
Combed broadcloths were active in large lots, and the market was strongly entrenched at 11¼ cents for either 136x60s or 128x68s, with plenty of trading at these levels.

Slack twist voiles have been taken up at 9¼ cents for 60x52s, an advance of an eighth, while low end marquisettes encountered considerable demand. Piques have also been taken in round quantities, at slightly firmer prices.

In the coarse goods section of the market trading slowed down in volume but prices throughout the list continued firm. It is taken for granted that mills are so strongly sold ahead that the price structure of the entire market will remain strong for the balance of the year.

The total sales in the coarse goods section this week fell below the current week's production, but sales for the month are well above double the month's loom output. Mills appear to be tightly sold for the balance of the year and there is already much complaint about delays in deliveries.

## Building Contracts Well Above 1935




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relation of publicly financed building awards to those financed privately is traced on the chart from Jan. 1, 1935.

## Goodyear Proposes Refinancing to Aid Dividend Resumption

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. proposed to its stockholders a refinancing plan which its statement said is "designed to make possible the resumption of dividends when current earnings and surplus permit."

President Paul W. Litchfield said a stockholders meeting will be held here Nov. 2 to pass upon the program.

The statement said the plan contemplated:

"2—The creation of a new issue of $5 convertible preferred stock, senior to the present first preferred stock as to both dividends and assets, and convertible until Oct. 1, 1946, into common stock for one share of new preferred stock.

"2—The offering by the company to the holders of its existing first preferred stock of one share of $5 convertible preferred stock and one-third of a share of common stock for each share of existing first preferred stock."

Under the present capitalization, Mr. Litchfield's statement showed, Goodyear has 759,719 outstanding shares of first preferred, $7 cumulative, no par value stock in which arrearages total $8,846,000. Common stock, without par value, totals 1,549,399½ outstanding in an authorization of 5,000,000 shares.

## Repeal Sentiment On Undistributed Profits Tax Gains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business sentiment for repeal of the New Deal's tax on undistributed corporate earnings is reported by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be gaining momentum. The Chamber, at the same time, in its periodical Washington review, said there was "skepticism" among business men over the Administration's current study designed to remove "any inequities" from the tax structure.

Reporting that business sentiment for repeal of the corporation earnings tax is mounting as its "destructive effects on recovery and reemployment become more clearly seen," the Chamber called upon business executives to send it confidential reports on concrete examples of the levy's results.

In a special tax supplement to the regular review, it said the surtax places "a brake on expanding business activity." At the same time, the supplement said, the levy would intensify any boom period by "coercing" corporations to distribute earnings and thus tending to increase spending.

"The surtax consequently has a double effect, lowering the depths in depression times and heightening the crest of the boom periods," it added.

Reduction of expenditures is the only way to a balanced federal budget, the Chamber contended.

"Federal taxes are now unprecedentedly high," it said. "It is estimated that internal revenue taxes alone in the current year will amount to more than five billion dollars. This is 60 per cent higher than the figures of 1929 and 1930 and higher than any other year in our history, except the unusual year of 1920 when the excess profits and numerous other war levies were in effect."

## Conference for Power Industry This Week of Vital Importance

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Article I**

NEW YORK—A turning point of great importance in the political fortunes of the power and light industry seems probably at hand in the conference called by the White House for Sept. 30 to discuss a superpower system, grid, interconnected system, power pool, or integrated system, whichever it may be called, for the rapidly overcrowding power and light business of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The situation is becoming rapidly more difficult for both of the principal interests which will be represented in the conference—the private companies, headed by Commonwealth & Southern, operating in this area, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For the companies the danger is, of course, one of dollars and cents. TVA competition is now no longer a threat but a fact. Its lines are being rapidly extended into their territory, in many cases paralleling their own lines. In some cases TVA poles and wires are being strung along the same side of the same southern roads and highways. Their industrial sales are being threatened by TVA competition for the business of the large power-using industries already located in the Tennessee Valley or considering a move into it. Their municipal outlets are threatened by the PWA offer of a loan of 55 per cent and a grant of 45 per cent to install duplicate distributing systems, and their rural outlets are threatened by the REA-TVA cooperation in which impractically low and long-term loans are being extended by REA to rural associations to take TVA power.

**Lilienthal Ridicules Fears**

For the TVA, on the other hand, the dangers in the present situation are political. They arise out of the very difficulties in which the companies find themselves. Up to the present, the real significance of the TVA has been a matter of interpretation. The "yardstick" idea has been always in the front of the discussion, but this yardstick has always been something in the future. Director Lilienthal has been ridiculing the fears of the private companies as to their future business, pointing to the excellent earnings statements which they continue to turn out. Now, however, their wounds begin to speak for themselves in reply.

Potential competition by the TVA with the companies already in the area was postponed early in 1934, by a truce between the Commonwealth & Southern system and the Government, in which the TVA, as though dealing with a foreign power, agreed to respect the companies' "territorial integrity" in return for the $1,900,000 sale of all facilities in a section of Mississippi and Alabama just south of Muscle Shoals, and a certain amount of interchange of power. This agreement was to terminate three months after notification to the companies by the TVA that generating facilities were installed at Norris Dam. Until such installation was complete TVA would have no power to sell anyway except from the war-built Muscle Shoals dam.

This agreement is now to terminate a whole year earlier than originally expected. The sluice gates of the Norris Dam were formally dropped on March 5, and early in August the Authority notified C. & S. that the contract would expire on Nov. 3.

**TVA Encroachment**

This means that the private companies have now lost the protection which the contract gave them against TVA competition, without having been able to get direct Supreme Court verdict on the constitutionality of the TVA's electrical program. With the best of luck, the present 19-company case could hardly be expedited to the Supreme Court before the turn of the year.

The TVA gives many indications of trying, under Director Lilienthal's guidance, to take all possible advantage of time in order to get as much construction finished as possible, both of generating and transmission facilities, before an adverse Supreme Court decision might materialize. The companies claim, in their joint brief now filed in federal court that the TVA has a habit of rushing crews in to build lines parallel to new construction of the companies.

The soliciting of municipal business on the PWA 55-45 basis continues, but in every case where possible the companies slap on an injunction. They also assert that the TVA authorities have shown a considerable unwillingness to co-operate in expediting the legal progress of the present suit. In the opinion of the companies the TVA has broken faith in its contract in its unseemly haste to present as large as possible a fait accompli to the court and to Congress if either attempts to stop the program. In any case, the pattern of TVA lines already completed and under construction crisscrosses, parallels, and tangles with the private companies' lines all over the map of Tennessee, Alabama, and the upper left-hand corner of Georgia.

**Takes Away Private Business**

The bulk of TVA's new business must come out of the utilities' customers. Promotional rates and the spread of the philosophy of walk-in refrigerators among the Tennessee farmers may create a power load for the TVA which was not there before, but this alone would be insufficient to justify its present building program. Some large industries may be brought in by the promise of large power economies, such as makers of chemicals, Portland cement, and the like.

Tennessee Electric Power has just lost to the TVA the heavy load to be taken by Monsanto Chemical's new plant in Tennessee, and by Vplunteer Portland Cement near Knoxville. With TVA soliciting contracts with such companies and with all the larger and many of the smaller cities in the area, the companies see the heart being cut out of their business. For this is competition they cannot possibly meet on account of the hidden and indirect subsidies with TVA receives in the place of at least two of the heaviest costs of private operation—taxes and fixed charges.

As a result, the companies feel that irreparable destruction stares them in the face, their only protection being in the courts. TVA can expand almost solely at their expense. The outlook is indicated by the market status of their bonds, which in the face of excellent earnings is extremely low. With bond yields at the lowest level in a generation Commonwealth & Southern has refinanced its northern subsidiaries at great saving but is unable to take advantage of the present unprecedented opportunity to reduce the fixed charges of the southern subsidiaries operating in the shadow of TVA.

At the outset of its prospective competitive triumphs, however, the TVA appears to be somewhat in the position of a gladiator who is not quite sure but what the public may change its "thumbs down" decision too late and then blame him for the consequences of his victory. Unless the TVA's ambitions for more territory are checked, the companies must either sell out to it or, ultimately, face the sheriff. Meantime the original "yardstick" objective is being progressively obscured in favor of the competitive objective. Hence the conference on Sept. 30 will be fraught with great significance for all parties.

## The Week in Wall Street

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Of course the collapse of the franc market was the outstanding news of the week in Wall Street. It began to be anticipated when gold engagements in Paris quickened in the middle of the week, and became a major market influence when the Bank of France raised its rate from 3 to 5 per cent. Gold engagements were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday | $4,925,000 |
| Tuesday | 11,920,000 |
| Wednesday | 12,455,000 |
| Thursday | 19,582,000 |
| Friday | 43,532,000 |
| Saturday | 0 |

Guesses that the Bank of France was to suspend payment have been made so many times in the last two years that many refused this time to entertain any such prediction. However, the fact that the bank's reserves had dropped below 60,000,000,000 francs, and its reserve ratio below 60 per cent, strengthened the conviction of others that devaluation this time was inevitable.

**Guessing About Future**

The Street therefore turned to guesses about the future. First, it expects no substantial reverse flow of gold out of New York. The most general guess was about $250,000,000. This is no more than has been engaged abroad for New York since the present flight from the franc started on Aug. 7. Foreign short-term balances here have been little more than rebuilt since 1933, when they had reached abnormally low levels.

French investors are not thought to hold substantial amounts of American securities. While a large profit can now be taken by repatriation of French funds, New York remains the safest market for liquid capital in view of national and international tensions in Europe. Moreover, the larger part of the fugitive French capital of the last two years has gone, not to New York, but to London. Much of the Paris-New York gold shipment has been only an indirect means of financing French purchase of sterling funds. The recent movement indicated this by driving the pound up to $5.10, the highest point in two years or more, while closing of the valve by the Bank of France on the Paris-London capital flight dropped the pound to $4.90 in a day.

It is even possible that the repatriation of French funds from London may be quite slow. Tremendous balances of the same sort were accumulated by Frenchmen in London banks during the skid of the franc from 12 cents to 2½ cents in 1922-1927. After Poincaré's revalorization of the franc in June, 1928, a large part of these French funds were allowed to remain in London, and the Bank of France even purchased considerable amounts in order further to slow the London-Paris homegoing. Partly to help the British hold sterling too high, the bank held on in London until 1931, and then took a stout loss.

The so-called stabilization agreement, in which Washington and London pledge themselves not to engage in competitive devaluation so long as it is convenient not to do so, is regarded as a necessary salve to the French public's potential fears that franc devaluation may merely get them mixed up in progressive international bidding up of gold. For a few years at least it looks as though governments and central banks would be able to do approximately what they wish with quasi-gold-parities without having their best-laid plans upset by the quicker wits of the owners of international "tramp" funds; but the Street does not really expect a re-establishment of former rigid gold parities. Juggling of gold prices by semiofficial or official stabilization funds will control the superficial trends of exchange while the more fundamental trends will be determined by purchasing power parities.

**The Stabilization Fund**

There has been much scanning of the records for guesses as to what France will do next. The Belgian precedent of a 28 per cent devaluation in 10 days is the nearest. Switzerland and Holland are following France in devaluation. The Swiss have not been very faithful to the free gold standard in recent months anyway, gold exports being permitted only under limited circumstances.

It is expected that current developments will give the Administration a talking point for retention of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, only about $200,000,000 of which has at the most been used and probably only a small part of that. This imitation of the British fund is, of course, superfluous in exchange control so long as the Treasury sticks to its $35 rate for buying and selling gold.

## Japanese Official Urges New World Trade Conference

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Advocating a new world economic conference to consider improving trade relations, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, a member of the House of Peers of Japan and formerly Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, saw hopeful possibilities today in the realignment of currencies which must follow devaluation of the French franc. Mr. Yoshizawa leaves tomorrow for Japan via London.

"Monetary problems focus attention upon the need for change and improvement," he said. "The failure of the 1933 London economic conference has been followed by conditions definitely worse than preceded its inauguration. This is due largely to the nationalistic policies pursued by almost every nation.

**Co-operative Action Needed**

"Readjustments in the world currencies reflect this troubled state and point to the need for thoughtful attention, indicating that co-operative action must be sought in order to avoid widespread suffering."

Holding that the French Government, by the adoption of isolationist tactics, had established an attitude not entirely favorable to Japan, Mr. Yoshizawa said he felt the rigidity of this situation might be softened by devaluation. He was certain that devaluation of the franc would improve the condition of Oriental trade.

"If we look toward the future, the people of the world must suffer severely under a policy of nationalism and isolation," he continued. "Monetary problems are only one phase of the problem, for tariffs and similar artificial barriers erected by governments are a constant source of irritation. Ultimately, such policies will cause distress to the masses."

Commenting on the subject of Japan's relations to China, Mr. Yoshizawa emhasized that some steps were almost certain to be taken by Tokyo in seeeking redress from Nanking for Japanese subjects killed in China.

**Sees Improved Relations**

Improving relations between Japan and the United States were observed by Mr. Yoshizawa during an extended tour of America since he arrived in Yosemite Valley, Calif., on Aug. 14 as head of the Japanese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

"I have been unable to notice anything undesirable in relations between the two countries," he continued, "Japan must reciprocate the good will that American people manifest toward us."

Mr. Yoshizawa's personal survey of the United States and eastern Canada has included visits to major industrial plants.

Before serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yoshizawa was Japanese Minister to China from 1923 to 1932 and Ambassador to France from 1930 to 1931.

## World Interest Turns On Dollar and Pound

(Continued from Page 1)

be decidedly against definitive stabilization. In his famous telegram to the London Conference of 1933 he envisaged a perpetually changeable dollar, otherwise called a managed, rubber, or commodity dollar. His exact words were:

"So too old fetishes of so-called international bankers are being replaced by efforts to plan national currencies with the object of giving to those currencies a continuing purchasing power which does not greatly vary in terms of the commodities and needs of modern civilization. Let me be frank in saying that the United States seeks the kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future."

For a time Mr. Roosevelt experimented with this commodity dollar. That was during the extraordinary Warren period, when the dollar was changed daily under the advice of Dr. George F. Warren, the Cornell professor.

The object of those experiments was to put general prices up. The long-term object of retaining a rubber dollar after general prices had been put up was, as is shown by the President's London telegram, to keep them steady.

The view is now permissible, however, that the Administration does not attach the same importance as it formerly did to the rubber dollar idea. For various reasons. First in January, 1934, the Warren experiment was dropped abruptly, and the dollar was fixed.

Furthermore, although the fixing was merely provisional, the dollar has not been changed since—that is for a period of two and a half years.

**Signal Given to France**

Next, there is to be no change while France is devaluing. London writers have hitherto insisted that, when this event occurred, Mr. Roosevelt would devalue the dollar to the full 50 per cent. To find out what the President would do is what primarily brought Paul Reynaud, former French finance minister, to Washington two weeks ago. France could not act as long as there remained any such uncertainty. The French attitude was explained by The London Times on the eve of devaluation: "Anything less than a formal and simultaneous stabilization of currencies with the franc at a proper level," says that newspaper, "must be their aim."

With Mr. Roosevelt's promise to let the dollar remain "put," in addition to the assurance of co-operation in steadying the franc-dollar-pound exchange, the signal was given to France to inaugurate devaluation.

Finally, there is not the same reason nowadays for Mr. Roosevelt to maintain a "rubber" dollar as there was three years ago. There has been price recovery. Farm prices have crossed the parity line with factory prices which was the President's goal in 1933. Consequently there is not the same pressure from the depreciationists to use the dollar as a means for pushing up prices. And the entire philosophy of the commodity dollar as a permanent policy seems to have wilted under severe technical argument.

**Pound Rose to $5.10**

For all these reasons the Roosevelt administration may be thinking of definitive stabilization of the dollar. A remark by Secretary Morgenthau on Friday reinforces this circumstantial evidence. "Is the dollar still on a 24-hour basis?" he was asked, and the secretary, who formerly used to reply to such a question with a vigorous affirmative, responded cryptically, "Yes and no."

The depreciationists, no doubt, will be watching for details of the pound-dollar arrangement. The old pre-1931 parity was $4.86. Last week the pound went as high as $5.10. The depreciationists, notably the Committee of the Nation, wanted the President to push the pound up as high as $5.50 or more.

It takes two to make such a bargain, Britain as well as America. In Britain the thought has been that any rate for the pound above the old parity left the dollar undervalued. "It is an open secret," says Dr. Paul Einzig, in his recent book, "The Future of Gold," "that the [British] Treasury regards the rate of $4.86 as the level round which the sterling-dollar rate will have to settle."

**Gentlemen's Agreement**

Is this in the back of the currency understanding announced so jubilantly by Secretary Morgenthau? Maybe. I hardly think that the British could be persuaded to agree to any other rate. Perhaps an understanding on such a rate has been made possible by a gentlemen's agreement that either side may change it from time to time on due notice by either party. Perhaps there is to be a range of variability around $4.86.

If this is around the level at which the pound falls, then the State Bank in Moscow will have shown some prescience in getting rid of its pounds, for on Saturday they must have sold them at a price about 10 cents in the pound higher than that. In spite of Secretary Morgenthau's intervention, the pound is still falling, having closed yesterday in London at $4.93.

An agreement of such scope would be de facto stabilization. De jure stabilization implies linking the two currencies to gold at the stabilized rate. Britain is still off gold, "managing" its pound without any relation to gold. Some commentators say that the Anglo-American understanding involves such *dejure* stabilization. Personally I don't think we are yet within hailing distance of it. So many prior conditions remain to be satisfied that world stabilization of gold cannot even be envisaged as a near-time objective.

## Morgenthau Invites Spread of Stabilization To Other Currencies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—A hope that other nations will join the United States, Britain and France in protecting the new currency stabilization agreement was voiced here today by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr. as the agreement itself progressed through the second full day of operation.

This expression of hope for a more general application of currency stabilization followed official intimation that by agreement with Britain the stabilization funds of both countries will be used co-operatively in their respective exchange markets to support a relative level of their monetary units.

What these relative levels are is still, however, a closely guarded secret. What is known is merely that there will be no working at cross purposes.

Whether the pound is to be stabilized at $5 or at $4.86 is undivulged, but apparently London and Washington are in accord and there will be no expensive competition on the part of either to gain a more advantageous level.

Discussing the agreement Mr. Morgenthau volunteered the following interpretation:

"It means just this; that there are two stabilization funds (British and American), and from now on they will work in the same direction to even out currency swings.

"Up to this time we have had no understanding. Now if France establishes a similar fund, then all three will be working toward the same end. It would be very helpful to have others join. The mere fact that they do not have stabilization funds would not exclude them."

Deplores Nationalism

Underwood

**Kenkichi Yoshizawa**
Former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs

## Atlas Corporation Proposes Merger With Affiliates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Proposals to consolidate the Atlas Corporation with its affiliates, Pacific Eastern Corporation, Shenandoah Corporation and Sterling Securities Corporation, will be voted on at a special stockholders' meeting of Atlas Corporation on Oct. 29, according to an announcement by Floyd B. Odlum, president of the parent company.

The consolidation of these companies will be the final step in the program for the simplification of the corporate structure of the Atlas Corporation. Since the spring of 1930, 22 investment companies have been acquired.

Indicated gross assets of the new company, as shown by a pro forma balance sheet giving effect to the proposed consolidation, as of Aug. 31, are $110,907,172, and the indicated net assets applicable to the outstanding capital stocks of the new Atlas Corporation are $102,159,361, equal to $17.48 a share on the common stock to be outstanding, after allowing for the preferred stock at $50 a share. These figures give effect to the exchange of all outstanding shares of the controlled investment companies for shares of the Atlas Corporation.

In a letter to stockholders of Atlas Mr. Odlum stated that the consolidation will make possible the elimination of duplication of corporate expenditures and will simplify the problems of management.

"More important, however," Mr. Odlum also wrote, "is the distinct benefit of the parent company-subsidiary company structure. Under the agreement of consolidation the assets now held in the portfolios of the consolidating companies will be owned directly by the new company, and earnings derived from these assets will accrue directly to the new company, without intervening taxes."

Under the consolidation agreement, the new Atlas Corporation will have an initial authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares of new 6 per cent preferred stock of $50 par value, of which there will be issued at the time of the consolidation 470,164 shares; 7,000,000 shares of new common stock, of $5 par value, of which there will be issued at the time of the consolidation 4,499,265 shares. There will also be initially outstanding 1,681,073 option warrants to purchase an equal amount of the new common stock at $25 a share.

## Bank Asks Bogota To Pay on Loans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, as trustee for Bogota's consolidation power and light dollar loan, has made a formal demand upon the President of the Municipal Council of the City of Bogota, Colombia, to take immediate steps to place in escrow to the account of the trustee all moneys received from the revenues pledged for the servicing of these bonds.

This demand is the first definite step to be taken by a trustee for any of the defaulted dollar bonds of the Republic of Colombia, its departments or municipalities.

The Colombian Bondholders Committees, through Lawrence E. de S. Hoover, executive secretary, has notified the bondholders that they have been assured of the co-operation of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company and that the bank intends to take every step possible to protect their interests.

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| Warren Institution for Savings | Oct. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Oct. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Oct. 21 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Oct. 21 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Oct. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Oct. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Oct. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Oct. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Oct. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Oct. 20 |

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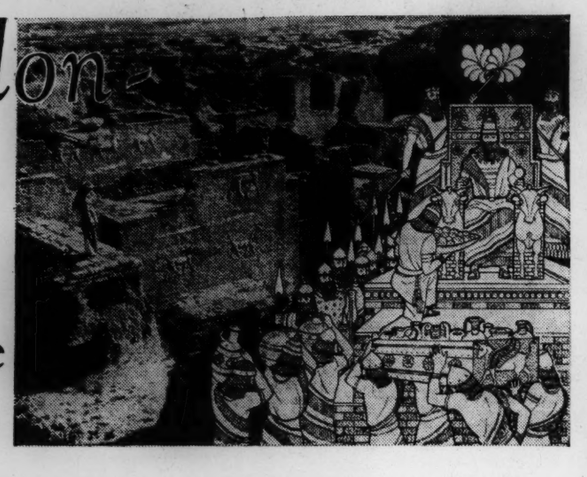
ruins that once saw the world pay tribute



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
*An International Daily Newspaper*

# Washington Finds Germany Lenient Toward American

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—There are some subjects which diplomatic officials of a nation can not discuss publicly. The treatment of its nationals by the courts of another nation is one—particularly when that treatment is lenient.

This is the reason why the State Department here has suffered in silence heated attacks from various organizations for alleged failure to do its utmost in the case of Lawrence Simpson, American seaman. It is also the reason why no official comment comes from the State Department on Lawrence Simpson's conviction in a German people's court yesterday and no intimation is made regarding possible further action in the case.

The charge has been made, for example, that the Department took little or no interest in the Simpson case because he happened to be an obscure and poor individual, whereas had he been prominent and wealthy, it is alleged, great efforts would have been made in his behalf.

**Some New Light**

Certain facts have been learned here, some from official and some from private sources, which has thrown quite a different light on the incident and deserve to be recorded in the interest of fairness.

First and most important is that the known facts in the case bear out the propriety of the German court's findings. There is no disposition here to challenge the conviction on charges that the seaman had in his possession on board the liner Manhattan literature written in German designed to stir up opposition in Germany to the present regime. It is known that he did have such literature, and under German law this constituted treason to the State. His arrest was regular and proper. And the method of his trial was regular and proper in that there was no discrimination against him.

**No Comment**

The question now arises whether his sentence was equally justified. The State Department of course defers any comment until it has heard all the particulars of the trial from the Consular officer who attended. Behind this diplomatic silence, however, is very real relief and satisfaction.

Had Lawrence Simpson been a German national there is no doubt whatever that what he did would have brought upon him very much more severe punishment. The court, considering German law and the feeling in Germany against anything associated with communism, is considered here to have been extremely lenient. The three-year sentence, with credit for the 14 months already served in jail, accords with the highest hopes of American diplomacy for lenience in such matters.

However, there can be no official recognition of the lenience of the sentence since that would be an admission of guilt—an admission which American officials cannot make regarding one of their nationals, no matter how damaging the evidence against him may be.

A survey of the record does reveal extensive and persistent efforts to induce Germany to leniency in this case. And such efforts have been rewarded with a degree of success which is the source of very real gratification, although the State Department can never officially admit its gratification.

## Writing Termed Banner of Truth

(Continued from Page 1)

ary trends. He feared that the new collective orientations diminished individual force and destroyed what the humanism of the Renaissance, by means of Greco-Latin genius, had done to perfect the grace and beauty of the arts and crafts and the stability of principles.

M. Romains replied for the visiting delegates. All writers, he suggested, wrote in the interests of peace. No man of letters ever had written against liberty nor against democracy. Therefore, wars were commenced against the sentiments and desires of all literary men in the world.

The Frenchman was not afraid of collective aspirations or of the universal tendency toward "unanimism"; neither did he believe that mechanical civilization menaced culture. "On the contrary, it pushes us toward newer horizons of the greatest human interest," he declared. It was his opinion, however, that liberty of thought could only be assured under a democratic regime, which was an essential condition also for literary progress.

The present is the first congress held in Latin America and attracted widespread interest. The Argentine Government showed its appreciation of the initiative of the Buenos Aires branch by placing the City Council hall at the disposal of the congress and granting 300,000 pesos toward the entertainment of the guests. There was a 12-day program of sessions, receptions and excursions, including a luncheon party given by President Justo in the "Salon Blanco" of Government House. The majority of the foreign delegates were the guests of the Argentine Government at City Hotel.

**From Distant Lands**

Many "ambassadors of the written word" traveled thousands of miles as representatives of their respective countries. There were prominent Japanese delegates: Ikouma Arishina, vice-president of the P. E. N. Club in Tokyo; Haruki Shimazaki and his wife, Shisuko Shimazaki, journalists, Dr. Kalidas Nag, honorary secretary of the Calcutta club, came from India. That country's official delegate, however, was Mrs. Sophie Wadia, who was accompanied by her sister Ditabai. Mrs. Wadia is the editor of "Aryan Path" in India and the founder of the P. E. N. club there.

The fifteen guests included Filippo Marinetti and Mario Puccini (Italy), Georges Duhamel, Jacques Maritain, Jules Supervielle and Jean Guiadoux (France), Stefan Zweig (Austria), José Ortega (Spain), and Alfonso Reyes (Mexico). Countries as far apart as Iceland, New Zealand, Iraq, Bulgaria and Egypt sent delegates. Palestine sent its great contemporary poet, Saul Sohernichowsky. Representatives from the United States included Miss Harriet Monroe, the "Protector of Poets," from Chicago, and James Donald Adams, from New York. Among British delegates were Ralph Hale Mottram, author of "The Spanish Farm," Herman Ould, London P. E. N. club secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Kean Seymour, novelist, and Mrs. Rowan-Hamilton. Seamus MacCall, dramatist and novelist, represented Ireland, and Prof. William J. Entwhistle, Ida Hayward and Maggie T. Brown, authoress, Scotland. Emil Ludwig was the official delegate of "German writers in London."

## New Yorker to Bow As Peer Before King

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Raymond Moulton O'Brien, 31-year-old oil dealer of New York, made plans today to join other peers in England next year at the coronation of King Edward VIII.

The son of the late John Denis O'Brien of Pittsburgh and New York will bow with his wife before the monarch as the Right Honorable, the Earl and Countess of Thomond.

Mr. O'Brien's right to the title long held by descendants of King Brien Borohime, was accepted two months ago, Mr. O'Brien said.

His father was rightful Earl of Thomond, descendant of a family that avoided claim to the title because it would have meant renouncing American citizenship.


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NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101 (Broadway)—Attractive corner, semi-private bath; also single; business people; $4.50-$8. (7c)

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8529 114th St.—Rooms, single, double; business people; references. Call evenings. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0653.

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## Local Classified

### Other Than United States and Canada

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*NOTTINGHAMSHIRE*

**MANSFIELD**

JOHN ROBINSON & Co.
3 and 11 Stockwell Gate
*Ladies' and Men's Tailors*
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters
Tel: 552

Shoes
J. P. HIGHAM
7 WEST GATE
Agent for Lotus, Delta, "K," Norvic, Mascot, Cantilever, Queen, Arch-Moulded Shoes.
TEL. 160

KEELEYS'
Proprietor L. J. ELWOOD
13 Handley Arcade
*Agent for* SHERWOOD HATS
Millinery Specialists
Valuet
Unequalled Millinery Trimmings
Flowers
Mounts
Ornaments
Tel. 932
*Renovations Receive Our Careful Attention*

*YORKSHIRE*

**BRADFORD**

*The "Quality" Store* for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

*QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY*
*Purchase Your*
Groceries and Provisions
*from*
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
*Deliveries throughout the West Riding*

SKELTON'S
*A Name Distinguished in*
MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY



Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8274
*The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford*

**HARROGATE**

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS.
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

ACKRILL, Ltd.
*Printers Stationers and Bookbinders*
TEL. 4001

**HUDDERSFIELD**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 671
*Look for the England display advertising in the news section.*

*YORKSHIRE*

**HUDDERSFIELD**
*(Continued)*

TINNED AND DRY GOODS
*Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor*
LODGE'S
Top Market Hall and Shambles Lane

*For*
Modern Millinery
visit
THE LITTLE HAT SHOP
MADAM WALKER
6 Manchester Road
*Fitting a speciality.*

**LEEDS**

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
*—Quality and Service—*
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

Tel. 23741
36 and 38 New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
*Smart Clothes*
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd.
for COALS

| | £ | S | D |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 cwts. Selected House | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| 10 cwts. Selected Nuts | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 cwts. Best House | 19 | | 3 |
| 10 cwts. Best Nuts | 18 | | 3 |
| 10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts | 16 | | 3 |
| 10 cwts. Cobbles | 15 | | 11 |

Delivered in Bags. C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10. Tel. 24428
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
*Get them from*
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh, British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

Peacock & Son Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
*Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices*
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

**SHEFFIELD**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
*Look for the England display advertising in the news section*

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

OXCROFT
*Britain's Best*
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST. SHEFFIELD 1. Phone 23184, 23185, 23125.

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade — Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Phones 24596 - 20794

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Walshs
*for Quality*
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.

*Marian G. Naylor*
for Gowns, Sportwear, Knitwear, also Ladies' Complete Outfitting.
*Visitors Welcomed. Moderate Prices.*
160 Abbeydale Rd. S. Beauchief Term.

FAR BETTER SNAPS
*Just post your films to us*
DESPATCHED SAME DAY WITH INVOICE
SHEFFIELD PHOTO CO. LTD.
NORFOLK ROW, SHEFFIELD. 1

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

*YORKSHIRE*

**SHEFFIELD**
*(Continued)*

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21837

**WAKEFIELD**

*A Modern Home Needs the*
Latest Fireplaces
LEE & BRIGGS
*The Fireplace Specialists*
Can Supply That Need
See Our Show or Ask for Illustrated Booklet
Tel. 55 at HORBURY NR. WAKEFIELD

## Scotland

**EDINBURGH**

*Shop at* COOPER'S
*Pure Food Specialists*
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
*also at*
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Have Your Address Die Stamped or Printed
*Large Selection*
Note Papers, Writing Tablets, Compendiums, Post Cards, Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to suit.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
*Diestampers and Printers*
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

New Season's Heather Honey
Geo. Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

**GLASGOW**

KINCAID
*for Gentlemen's Wear of Style and Quality*
We stock "Clydebuilt" Shirts and Pyjamas
KINCAID
403 Sauchiehall Street

COUPAR FURS
*Fashionable, Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced*
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone: 2389 Douglas

Galloway & Lee
*Artistic House Furnishers*
*(Late with Muir Simpson Ltd.)*
Specialists in Plain and Two-Tone Fitted Carpets
We shall be glad to quote and submit samples.
335 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
Telephone: Douglas 5141

CARPETS
We hold the largest selection of British and Oriental in Scotland. Compare our keenly cut prices before placing your order.
*We do not do the Installment System.*

AXMINSTERS

| 9ft. x 7ft. 6. £3 18/9 for | 10 ft. 6 x 9ft. £5 10/6 for |
|---|---|
| 59/6 | 84/- |
| 12ft. x 9ft. £6 6/- for | 12ft. x 10ft. 6. £7 7/- for |
| £4 16/- | £5 12/- |

A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1

*When in Glasgow*
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
*Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid*
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

John A. Murdoch & Co.
*Engineers and Steel Merchants Buying Agents*
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors and Incinerators
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow
Telephone: Central 1786

M. S. Macvean
*Millinery, Gowns, Tailor Mades, Furs and Sports Wear*
14 NEWTON TERRACE, CHARING CROSS
Telephone: Douglas 592

*The Laundry of Quality*
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

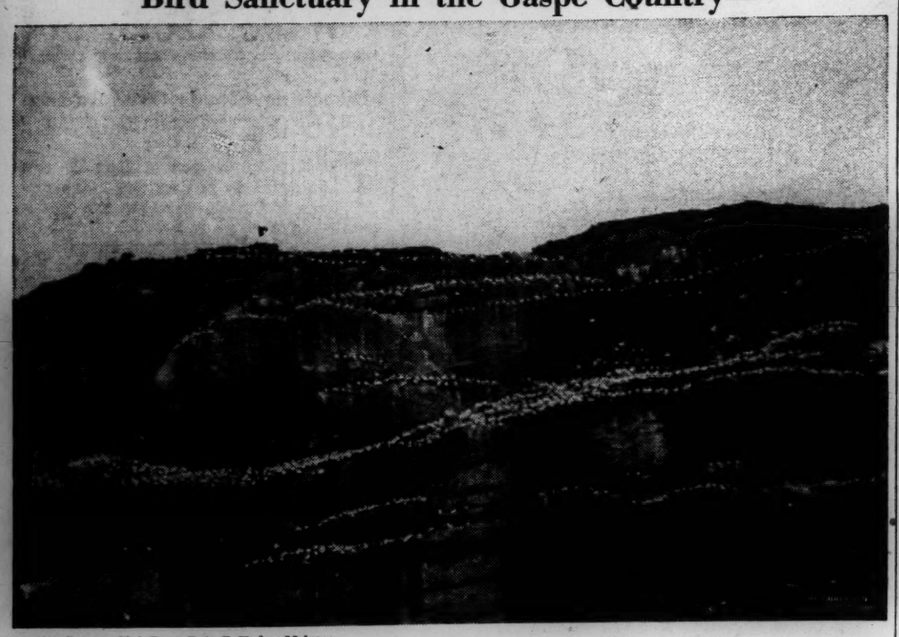
THE DAISE H. SMITH
*Dance Studio*
Modern Ballroom . . . Adult Classes and Private Tuition.
Operatic, Greek, National, Tap . . . Students and Children's Classes.
*Prospectus* . . 194 PITT STREET, C. 2

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Bird Sanctuary in the Gaspé Country—



Monitor Camera Club From Reta E. Hodge, Melrose

**Bonaventure Island Off the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec. The Cries of the Gulls, Cormorants, and Magpies Clustered on These Rocks Can Be Heard Five Miles**

## Lines About Leaders–37

By a Staff Artist

### François René de Chateaubriand
**(1768-1848)**

VISCOUNT RENÉ DE CHATEAUBRIAND was a great writer.
He founded the school of romanticism in French literature.
He belonged to a rich family of the aristocracy of Brittany.
His mother was more interested in politics than in home life.
As for René, he spent much time loafing about on the shore.
He knew practically nothing when he entered a college.
But he worked his way rapidly, dazzling pupils and masters.
The college time over, he wished to attend the School of Navy.
He went to Brest—earnest, hopeful, glad in anticipation.
Yet after a year his parents saw him back at their old manor.
*There is no freedom in naval life,* he said, *I want to be free.*
He intended to go and see something of the mysteries of India.
After six months the ship for which René waited had not sailed.
Fancying he might try the army, he set forth on a new road.

WHEN he reached Paris, the Revolution had just started.
Unable to help, he strolled leisurely about in libraries.
A great blow then befell the nobility which drifted to ruin.
The young man became a dealer in stockings to buy his food.
His real life was on a higher plane. How could he realize it?
At last the decision came: he would depart for the New World.
After a long crossing of 90 days, René landed in Baltimore.
He was supplied with introductory letters opening all avenues.
In Philadelphia, Washington gave a dinner party in his honor.
The President advised him against a journey into the interior.
The youth took no heed of Washington's urgent admonition.
And he soon started off to regions unknown to European eyes.

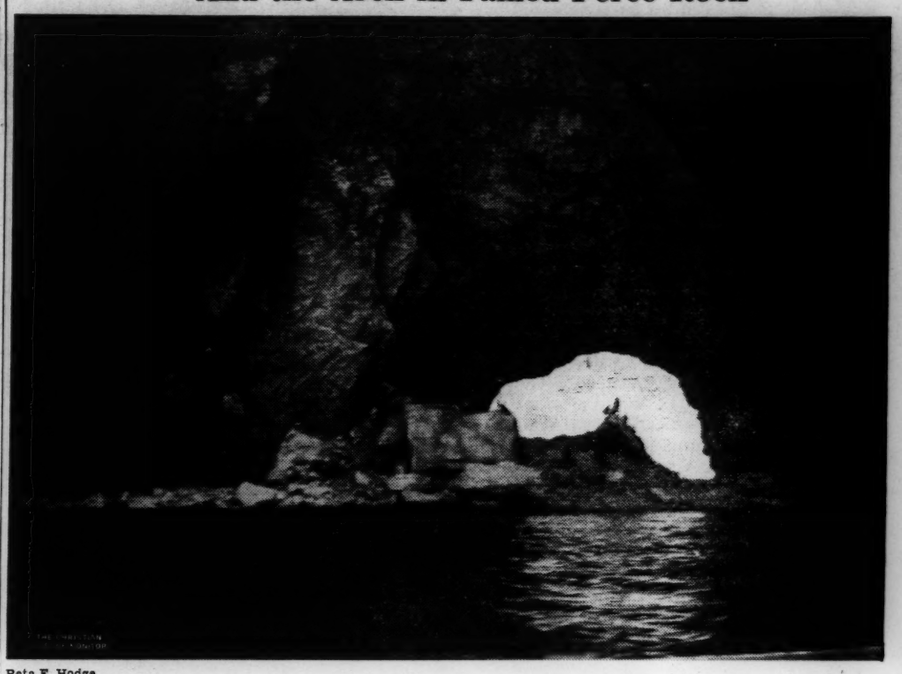
"FLIGHT of the French King," announced a paper one day.
A world was collapsing, which René believed he must defend.
He rushed to his country and joined the army of the princes.
Far in the east of France, wounded, he yearned for London.
With a few borrowed francs he dragged himself on to the coast.
In London he rented a garret at $1 a month and he waited.
But before the end, one must live—he would live by his pen.
He gave French lessons and prepared an *Essay on Revolutions.*
After four years of work the essay proved a complete failure.
Then a man in the street read a list of the last guillotined.
René listened and heard the names of three members of his family.
Horrified, he dashed away and ran about the city like a madman.

REGENERATION is the right thing, whispered Conscience.
Now wide awake to this reality, René resumed his struggle.
With the coming of Bonaparte, he felt he could venture back.
In 1801 he won an immediate success with an Indian idyll, *Atala.*
Then he fascinated Europe with a colonial novel, *The Natchez:*
For a man like Chateaubriand, fame was but a step to glory.
When Napoleon fell, he reached greatest heights in politics.
He became plenipotentiary to Berlin, ambassador to England.
As Minister for Foreign Affairs, he displayed remarkable skill.
As a Peer of France, the whole country regarded him a hero.

A GREAT traveler, he saw all the countries within his reach.
He brought back impressions which illuminated his century.
He prepared the path for Byron, Hugo, Sienkiewicz, Ibsen.
He was the happy man who could write: *The divine beauty superior to all the dreams of the Earth: I have seen it; only a little courage is needed to reach it and to stay there.*

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copr. 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

## —And the Arch in Famed Percé Rock



Reta E. Hodge

**Ceaseless Pounding of the Sea Has Fashioned This Famous Arch at the Easternmost End of the Gaspé Peninsula**

## Worth Knowing

ORCHARDS ARE THIRSTY!
THE AVERAGE LARGE ORCHARD TREE, DURING THE GROWING SEASON, REQUIRES MORE THAN 100 GALLONS OF WATER A DAY.

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**1. Cryptogram**

FOR today's cryptogram we take the words of the Monitor's correspondent at Geneva, Mr. Sisley Huddleston. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ABC AD EFC GHIBG AD EFC

EJKML IJCNE NJEHGE HB NBL

GOFCJC HG CPEJNAJQHBNJL

NREHSHEL. HE TNL UC EFNE

CPRCOEHABNM NREHSHEL HG

NBAEFCJ BNVC DAJ ICBHKG.

**2. Letter Changing**

A WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, reader suggests that if merchants wish to learn how to convert GOODS into SALES they might find out by searching the advertisements on the Monitor pages. In the meantime, try changing GOODS to SALES in 4 moves, changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time.

**3. Letter Addition**

THE letters in the problem below, if arranged in proper order, will spell out a short sentence. You can then number the letters consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0, and solve the sum in addition, substituting the numbers for the letters with which they correspond:

I U
H T
S N
F M
E D
---
I H F

**4. Tongue Twister**

THE following tongue twister is shared by an East Orange, N. J., reader. Try repeating this sentence a few times:

Mix a batch of biscuits.

**5. Phonetic Rebus**

TODAY'S rebus represents in phonetic form a term applied to school and college freshmen. The word contains 13 letters. Can you guess it?

G R
DU8

(Answers Among Advertisements)

## Daily Anecdote

### When Hawthorne Lost His Job

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE held a modest post in the custom house at Boston. When political partisanship removed him from office, and he plodded home in discouragement, his wife greeted him at the door with enthusiasm.

"Now you can write your book," she beamed. She had been saving money over a period of years to enable him to devote his time to writing.

For months, untroubled by financial cares, he kept at this work. The result was "The Scarlet Letter."

## Children's Corner

### Jimmy's Farm School

JIMMY wanted to go to school; brother Paul and sister Nancy were starting in for the fall term and Jimmy thought it would be nice to go, too.

"You will have to wait two years," said Nancy. "If we lived in the city you could go to kindergarten, but here on the farm you must be six years old before you can go to school."

"I wish I could go," sighed Jimmy. And he was not a bit comforted when Paul told him he would have to sit still a great deal of the time in school.

Jimmy looked sad the next morning when he waved to the children in the school bus that stopped to take Paul and Nancy. He watched the bus until it disappeared around the bend in the road, and then sat on the front steps looking as if he wanted to cry. But instead of crying he started watching a squirrel that hurried up and down a near-by tree, and often stopped to look around in an inquisitive manner.

"I'll sit still and see what he does," thought Jimmy.

The little fellow swung his bushy tail and darted here and there, sometimes clawing at the ground and sometimes sitting up on his haunches as if begging to be fed. Several times he climbed to the branches of a near-by walnut tree and returned with nuts that he buried in the ground not far from Jimmy.

It was interesting watching the squirrel, and Jimmy sat still until he heard Gip bark sharply. Father was down in the pasture and Jimmy knew from Gip's bark that help was needed. So he hurried to the barnyard, where he found that the gate was open and two young calves had escaped.

Jimmy picked up a big stick and ran as fast as he could to help Gip round up the runaways. Working together, the two soon had the calves in the pasture again and the gate closed and ready to fasten.

Jimmy had seen his father fasten the gate many times, but it was not so easy to do as it seemed when father was doing it. He worked for quite a while pulling at the bar until it was finally in place again.

Both Jimmy and Gip wanted a drink after this task was finished, and while they were sitting at the windmill a robin called down from the arm of the mill, "Cheer-up-cheer-up."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Jimmy Ran as Fast as He Could**

"I am cheered up," said Jimmy. Just as he said that mother called that lunch was ready.

"What has my big boy been doing all morning?" asked father.

Jimmy told his father and mother how he watched the squirrel, talked to the robin, and help Gip get the calves back in the pasture.

"So you went to school, too," said mother, helping Jimmy to a big piece of apple dumpling.

"A farm school where he is learning to be a good, happy farmer," added father.

Jimmy laughed happily, and thought of all the days he could go to the farm school where he could learn to be a good farmer like his father.

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Initials and Slogans

EACH guest is given a piece of paper and a pencil. He is then asked to write down on one side his own initials and those of the other guests. When everyone is ready, all write alongside of each set of initials a slogan; for example, G(race) C(lara) C(ameron)—"Great Clam Chowder"; or E(mily) P(erkins)—"Electro plated." It is quite funny.
—Mrs. R. L., Melbourne, Australia.

## In Lighter Vein

**Slight Mistake**

A Reading (Penna.) man telephoned a hardware store the other day, to order a scythe.

"Size?" asked the clerk who took the telephone call.

"Not size," the man replied. "Scythe."

"Yes, yes, I can hear you," the salesman said. "What size?"

"No, no, no," the customer yelled. "Not size, not size, but scythe—SCYTHE. You know what a scythe is, don't you? A grass cutter."

The next day a hardware store delivery man appeared at the customer's house with a glass cutter.—*Wall Street Journal.*

**English Lesson**

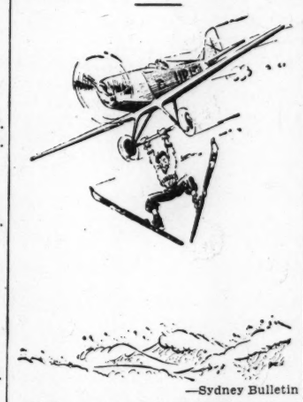
It was Timothy's first day at school. He walked up to the teacher's desk and announced: "I ain't got no pencil!"

Shocked at his expression the teacher exclaimed, "Oh, Timothy, I have no pencil."

A sympathetic look crossed the small boy's face, and he replied: "You ain't either? Well, we're both in the same fix."—*Montreal Star.*

**Needed Advice**

"Now, my son," said his fond mother, as the boy was starting off to join the Navy, "remember to be punctual in rising every morning, so you will not keep the captain waiting breakfast for you."—*Staley Journal.*



—Sydney Bulletin

**"There is one S. O. S. The police are trying to locate Mr. Hans Prystekoff, who disappeared mysteriously while making an attempt on the ski-jumping record!"**

**Voice of Experience**

The teacher had asked her class to write a short composition on the subject, "Water."

One scholar seemed to be having difficulty, but finally he turned in his paper, and here is what he wrote:

"Water is a light-colored, wet liquid which turns dark when you wash in it."—*Staley Journal.*

**Taking Her at Her Word**

"Why are you bringing me all your old socks to darn?"

"Well, when you refused to marry me, you said you'd always be like a sister to me."—*Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm.*

**How to Campaign**

Candidate: (to campaign manager)—"You issue the dodgers—"

Manager—"And you dodge the issues."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Patchwork Coats

A YOUNG woman who had finished a silk patchwork quilt had many patches left over. An idea came to her to make a housecoat out of these gay patches. The coat was so clever that she had requests to make kimonos for children, also evening coats. By using pieces of calico, she also made beach coats for children and women.

The evening coats were quite unusual, being fashioned like coolie coats. These coats are in great demand, and the venture is netting a neat profit.—Helen J., Norristown, Penna.

### Nothing So Royal as Truth

True worth is being, not seeming—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of what things to do by and by.

For whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kindly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.
—*Alice Cary*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Bread on the Waters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

West Mansfield, Mass.

A POULTRY farmer who was having a hard struggle gave the cracked or slightly broken eggs to a widow who had three children and a very small income. His philosophy was that he could not do so much as he wished for others, but here was a chance to do something to lighten another's load.

One day a large car stopped near the humble cottage of the widow. While the chauffeur was trying to repair the engine trouble, the aroma of dinner tempted the owner to the door. Genially he asked if he might purchase the privilege of a real country dinner. The mother would not take any pay, but gladly shared a delicious omelet. When the man asked about the eggs, he learned the story.

A few days later the poultryman received an order for a case of eggs to be sent daily to a hotel in the city.

## Quotation For Today

*A WINNER never quits—a quitter never wins*—LORIMER.

## Brevities

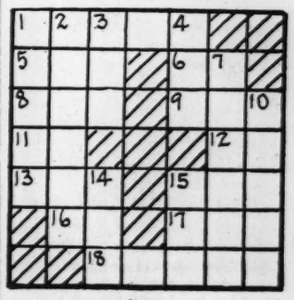
**Grand Rapids Press:** According to a recent news story, hail as large as coconuts fell in Africa. Nothing like this ever happened in Africa until American newspapers stationed correspondents over there.

**Dayton Journal:** A reformer says nine tenths of our criminals never are punished. Brother, did you ever see a criminal lawyer's bill?

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Notice to home builders: The cuter it looks now, the funnier it will look 20 years later.

**Cincinnati Times-Star:** Mr. Roosevelt may be said to be the Yawl-American candidate for the presidency.

## Crossword Puzzle



**Across**
1. Kind of bear
5. Constellation
6. Like
8. Negation
9. Bird's beak
11. Pronoun
12. Sun-god
13. Male swan
15. Ventilate
16. Musical note
17. Limb
18. Annoy

**Down**
1. Fear
2. Eloquent speaker
3. To place
4. Hurried
7. Order
10. Boat
14. Wager
15. Winglike part

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Introducing the Under-Age Pension Plan*

By LE PELLEY


I ASK FOR YOUR SUPPORT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! WHEN I AM ELECTED I INTEND TO START THE UNDER-AGE PENSION FUND --- EVERY CHILD SHALL RECEIVE A MONTHLY ALLOWANCE OF $5 UNTIL HE IS OLD ENOUGH TO WORK!
HYMIE DOBSON HEARD OF YOUR UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN, AND HE'S GOING TO PROMISE $10 A MONTH
OH--HE IS, IS HE? WELL, YOU TELL HYMIE I SHALL MAKE THAT $20
BUT HE SAYS HE'S WILLING TO DOUBLE ANYTHING YOU GIVE! HE'LL GIVE $40
WELL, I WILL GIVE $80
AND WHAT IS MORE ... YOU TELL MR. DOBSON THAT I AM PREPARED TO SPEND JUST AS MUCH OF YOUR MONEY AS HE IS!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Stows Away His Gear*

By THE HAGERS


"TO AUNT MATILDA'S WE'LL AWAY!" I SAID TO CAPTAIN BILL ONE DAY.
"HAVE YOU YOUR LUGGAGE, SIR?" "I'VE STORED MY DUFFLE BAG," SAID HE, "ON BOARD.
"STEER NOR' NOR'EAST, THEN SOUTH BY CHART." BUT HUSTLER SIX REFUSED TO START.
THE REASON I SOON UNDERSTOOD. THE DUFFLE BAG WAS IN THE HOOD!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Why France Delayed

A QUESTION in our "The World's Day" on Saturday on France's devaluation move will no doubt be echoed by most readers of the currency developments last week end. Why did France delay so long in devaluing when devaluing was apparently the logical course to pursue? The reason is twofold: First, devaluing means a breaking of contracts; secondly, devaluing may result in a rise in internal prices, and therefore a diminution in the internal purchasing power of the franc.

The first point is often forgotten by devaluation advocates. When a nation ties its currency to the gold standard, it undertakes to pay on demand so many units of gold for so much currency. This is as solemn a pledge as any other contract. In severing its currency from the gold standard, the nation breaks its contract. In tearing up its contract, and making a new contract pledging the redemption of currency in fewer units of gold (which is what devaluation amounts to), that nation is likewise violating its contract. The conservative press of France on Saturday seized this point in headlining the news "France Goes Bankrupt." No responsible nation will indulge in such a course till it cannot keep its pledge any longer.

The usual yardstick warranting national violation of a gold contract is shortage of gold. France, however, is not short of gold, in spite of the recurrent runs on its supply. The minimum gold cover decreed by law is 35 per cent of the note circulation and deposit liabilities. When the Blum cabinet decided to revalue, however, the ratio was well over 50 per cent. A modern justification is the necessity on grounds of national defense for safeguarding gold reserves. Indubitably such a justification must have played a part in inducing conservatives in France to compound the repudiation of the national contract by agreeing to it. Gold, as the case of Italy showed, is a war reserve. It is acceptable in payment of goods by all nations—whether they have a gold currency or not.

However, a major justification for the French violation of its gold contract is that all other means for promoting recovery had failed, and the risks of devaluation seemed preferable to the risks of further deflation. What risks were involved in "the fight for the franc" were explained in detail in our issue on Saturday.

This brings us to the second French reason for the long delay in embracing devaluation. The risk of devaluation is a rise in internal prices which will reduce the purchasing power of the franc. If you cut the value of your currency in terms of gold, you likewise risk the possibility that that act will likewise cut the value of your currency in terms of other commodities of which gold is the standard of value. France as a nation of savers shrank from such a prospect. The shrinking was based upon experience as well as fear. Within recent memory French savers have seen their money holdings drastically diluted in purchasing power. In 1926 the franc bought about one-sixth of what it bought in 1914. In consequence, Frenchmen who relied upon their savings in bonds and other fixed money assets for income were ruined. Having by this time repaired their savings to some extent, they did not wish to see them sheared again.

Confusingly enough, opposition to devaluation united the Right and Left, conservatives and communists, on those grounds—that it would depreciate the internal purchasing power of the franc. M. Blum, the first Socialist Premier of France, assumed office with just as firm a determination to uphold the franc as his bourgeois predecessors. The two opposite wings of political France feared a rise in prices for different reasons. If such a rise takes toll of savings, it likewise dilutes wages, which equally involve fixed money payments.

That is the reason that Premier Blum, having at last led France into devaluation, bases his first pronouncements upon the cost of living. He has assured the French people that French policy will be directed to the task of keeping up the purchasing power of the franc.

It remains to be seen whether he will be successful. As he looks toward Britain, whose pound, with the dollar, is now less than 60 per cent of its former gold value, he may take some comfort, since the pound has remained firm in its internal purchasing power. In the United States the policy back of devaluation was to use it as a weapon in forcing up domestic prices. "Do it we will," said Mr. Roosevelt. In this the President has been successful, the result of the drought and crop control, however, as much as devaluation. But American policy was primarily concerned with making debts tolerable—an altogether different motive from France's.

### Admiral Sims

AS "the man who taught the navy how to shoot," Admiral Sims from an early date in his naval career was a center to which public and official attention gravitated. As a critic of methods and purposes with which the United States Navy has at times been burdened, he was a man who did not a little shooting himself. The fire he opened on naval gunnery methods when still a lieutenant in President Theodore Roosevelt's day was only the first round of ammunition which he would loose from time to time throughout a long and admirable career.

Although incurring the displeasure which the professional mind sometimes feels at the active presence of a nonconformist, Admiral Sims helped to clarify thought on a number of important issues, notably "freedom of the seas." On this subject he was in a better position than many Americans to speak, having defended the free seas tradition as commander of the United States fleet in European waters during the war. Years after his war service he wrote:

> Why, if an American chooses to walk in pursuit of profits between the battle lines of fighting nations, should he expect protection at the risk of involving the rest of the nation in the conflict? But, of course, the most powerful cause for insisting upon the freedom of the seas is the pressure of greed, of commercial interests.

Admiral Sims possessed that rare combination of military talent and civilian point of view. He opposed such education as made men merely amenable to discipline forced on them from outside, but left them without those inner forces of intellectual and moral discipline which he considered necessary to a complete character. He wrote some of his convictions on this subject into a report calling for improvement in Naval Academy education at Annapolis.

Greatly admired by people of other countries as well as his own, Admiral Sims goes down in history not only as a great fighter but as a courageous thinker.

### Litter and the Law

INSPECTORS disguised as citizens are on the prowl in New York to catch litter-handed those who litter the streets. There is a law against litter—and the Department of Sanitation has determined to make the public aware of it.

The need for such a campaign might surprise Europeans. In Berlin the policeman has a sharp eye for litterers, though he rarely sees one, and a tidy fine for untidinesss that must be paid on the spot. Paris not only eliminates litter, but scrubs sidewalks by machinery in the early morning. Vienna scrubs them by hand. In London one may walk far on unlittered ways. In New York it is estimated that on twenty-five blocks along Fifth avenue the daily accumulation of litter—paper scraps, discarded chewing gum, cigarette and cigar stubs, and whatever else may be thrown away in passing—amounts to at least 114,400 pieces.

In Europe has come about a change from the untidiness (to put it mildly) of medieval and later cities, but the United States is still littered and, except for what may someday prove a saving portion of the population, unashamed. City streets and country lanes suffer alike; and even the simple pleasure of the picnic is dishonored by picnickers who do not pick up.

Granting that some may need the policeman, it is safe to say that far more often the litterer does not realize the importance of his or her minor contribution when added to all the other contributions. The rime being forgotten about little drops of water and little grains of sand, the result is a mighty litter over all the land. But there is also evident a nationwide and growing objection to such defacement of the public ways and places, and the disguised sanitary inspector prowls with a substantial backing of public support.

### Pundits at the Play

THE first famous theater in the British Isles to bring out complete plans for the celebration of next year's Coronation is that at Stratford-on-Avon. Next season's performances are to be distinguished by a Conference on Shakespeare's plays, organized by Dr. G. B. Harrison of London University, and held in the town of the dramatist's birth. Twofold advantages are expected to be reaped from this union of the academic and the theatrical.

Academic study of Shakespeare often tends to forget that the plays were written for public performance, and so loses touch with actuality in fierce concentration on trivial questions of textual accuracy. The proximity of the Memorial Theater, with its daily presentations attracting hundreds of visitors from all parts of Britain and the world, should drive home to the university savants there assembled the fact that Shakespeare wrote for entertainment, and not as a trap for unwary examinees.

At the same time, the theatrical group of Shakespeare students should derive no less benefit. Shakespeare players have not always brought to the interpretation of his works an imagination of sufficient dignity. The celebrated Fechter used to gaze at his black face in the glass, when, as Othello, he spoke the line, "It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul." And in the very latest of London's productions of "Twelfth Night," the clown's last song was given to the leading lady, a sheer flouting of the true temper of the piece. Trained and cultured authorities do not as a rule fall into vulgar errors like these, and intercourse with the best academic learning would greatly assist the theater.

ETHIOPIAN statesmen may not be able to find rest at home, but they can at least sit down at Geneva.

## $10,000 a Year for All

*Book News of the Day*

IT WAS inevitable that someone should set forth the thesis that Benjamin A. Javits has promulgated in THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDUSTRY (New York: Harper. $3). With politicians and economists demanding a return to free, planless competition, Mr. Javits boldly demands the ultimate in planning for business. In one tremendous lunge he outstrips the NRA and proposes a gigantic business government.

To Mr. Javits a planless economy is still what it sounds like—chaos. Under the fullest co-ordination industry could save so much and build purchasing power so high that Mr. Javits envisages grandiose achievements from a commonwealth of industry. Business and the State would be separated; five- and ten-year plans for the creation of wealth would be blueprinted; profits would be guaranteed to business, taxes would be assured the State and finally a minimum income of $10,000 a year would be guaranteed to each family.

The assumption by business of the social responsibility now carried by the State is a significant feature of this plan. Higher and higher wages, protection of the consumer and of the farmer, and shorter and shorter working hours—all these things would become the solemn responsibility of business.

One's first impulse is to label this book a romantic idyl or an adroit effort to gull the public and the Government into giving all power into the hands of business. It is an outright appeal for separation of industry from the democratic state, with business emerging virtually a government in itself. One is prone to denounce the argument as an unblushing demand for ultimate Fascism.

But this reviewer is given pause by the logic in this proposal. As a formula, why should it not work? Industry, with all its resources co-ordinated, with its motivations social instead of chiefly acquisitive, could probably do all the things that Mr. Javits claims for it.

But would it? There is the rub. Have industry's past performances been such that the public would put trust in a commonwealth of industry? The post-Civil War era of trustification, the pressure politics of business under President Harding, the monopolistic abuses of trade associations under the NRA, the response of industry to New Deal reforms do not augur success for such a scheme.

The need would seem to be for business to demonstrate social responsibility with that power which it has. This book is important because it promulgates the relatively new enlightenment that the control of wealth can be preserved for private enterprise only if it serves the highest social ends. This book calls for a reply from business. Let business demonstrate more capacity and purpose to further the social good and there will be little reluctance to grant it all the administrative power it needs in order to operate at a profit.

R. M. B.

## How They Both Love Me!

## Making Land

WHEN the barns are tucked full of hay, and comes the lull before harvest, "making land" is the task on many farms. Governments may remove people from sterile areas and put down in sod vast regions of poor soil. But rich soil is precious. A good farmer takes pride in increasing his acreage for crops and pastures.

A generation ago on a New Hampshire farm "making land" was a regular August task. And the planning of that period was quite in accord with the new agricultural philosophy. Grandfather, a close student of English farming methods, used to say, "Meadows and level fields for hay and grain, upland slopes for pasture. The rough land and steep land for woods. Let trees grow where it's hard to farm. Trees are one of the farmer's best crops."

Over a period of generations land was "made" from the woodland bordering the meadow. Here in the rich valley the soil was deep and fertile and level. Each winter a section would be cleared of trees and the great chunks for the fireplace burned cheerily during the cozy winter evenings, while what the neighbors called a "bookish" family explored the mines of literature.

Making land was not the terrific, concentrated, exhausting task depicted in "Maria Chapdelaine." Grandfather cleared land in the same steady, calm way he built stone walls.

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After breakfast when the chores were done and the Jerseys had gone up the lane to the pasture, the chunky Morgans were hitched to the wagon, which was loaded with chains, whiffle trees, evener, axes and crow bars. No chariot driver of ancient arena was more proud than a twelve-year-older who handled the lines over those sleek, high-lifed, but splendidly trained horses. No horse is more beautiful than the chunky type Morgan: arched neck, small head, thick mane and flowing tail.

John, the hired man, who had been a member of the family for years, was an artist in his own field. He could tell by looking at a stump which roots must first be chopped. He knew at which angle the horses could most easily pull out the stump.

While he and father worked on the large ones, grandfather and the boy pulled the smaller ones. There was the trick to be learned of hitching the chain on the rear side of the stump so the horses would get a leverage. Then the pull.

Carefully and confidently the Morgans settled into their collars. The chain grew taut. Then inch by inch the stump gave way. Roots snapped off or were dragged out. The horses never let up their pressure. Then away the boy drove with octopus to the stump pile.

"One of the secrets of a fine team is that a driver never asks them to pull what they cannot," Grandfather would say. "Our horses keep pulling because they have confidence that we are reasonable. Men who whip horses trying to make them pull more than they can ought to have the same treatment."

There was always time to stop. A rabbit dashing from a thicket gave Shep a reason for a race. So far as one remembers Shep never caught a rabbit.

* * *

Perhaps it was the August weather. The tranquillity of "dog days." There was no hurrying or shouting. One by one the stumps came out. Bit by bit the brush was cleared off. It seemed too bad when we discovered birds' nests. But they were through for the season with housekeeping and there were many trees and bushes left.

Then came the plowing. Not so much fun to a boy. For John did the plowing and the boy picked up the pieces of roots. Still there was more free time, and many things to see. There are memories of deer and fawns coming to the river in the meadow, and then staying to feed near the woods on the other side. There was the great beech in which Mickey, the coon lived. And the "bee tree" from which we had pounds of delicious honey. And the day a gorgeous pileated woodpecker stopped to see us.

Making land. An instinct of the race of mankind down the aisle of time. Good soil for security of food. And on autumn evenings as bonfires gleam against woodsy horizons, the burning stumps and pungent aroma mean that good farmers are still making land to produce food for the race of man.

H. S. P.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Restless Political Bedfellows*

By Frank L. Perrin

MADISON, WIS.

AS THE campaign progresses, the political atmosphere in Wisconsin seems to become more and more thoroughly surcharged. Not within recent years has it been so apparent that the influence and power of that insurgency bequeathed by the elder La Follette, founder of the reigning dynasty, are gradually lessening. Wisconsin has lost, in some measure, the distinction of being regarded as an experimental laboratory of politics and economics. Those who have courageously clung to the designation Progressives now discover that elsewhere, and quite generally, people have accepted the progressive theory without definitely allying themselves with the recently christened Progressive party.

Incongruous as it may appear, the Wisconsin Progressive party has, for reasons best known to its leaders, entered into a working alliance with other so-called third-party groups not in accord with the declared aims and purposes of the Wisconsin bloc. Appraising Badger state politicians profess to see in this recently formed offensive alliance a definite purpose as yet undisclosed. Both the La Follette brothers, Governor Phil and Senator Bob Jr., are ambitious politically. They have, again and again, proved their ability to dictate to and lead a majority of the voters within their own State. It is natural that they should look ahead. Two years ago, or more, when the Progressive party became a separate and distinct political entity, progressive political thought in the United States was languishing. We all heard again and again that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness and that it had surrendered to reactionism.

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Little has been heard of this alleged surrender since the Cleveland convention. What remained of so-called "stand-patism" as reflected in Old Guard efforts to dictate the party's platform has been quite thoroughly dissipated since June. All this has combined to demoralize the reasonably conceived plans of Wisconsin Progressive party leaders. They no longer stand out as unique protesting champions of a new and possibly better order. While they have been, at least in considerable measure, vindicated by the popular approval of their political and economic theories of government, some embarrassment has been caused by their realization of the possibility that in some way the climax that had been planned has been prematurely reached.

It would be presumptuous, perhaps, to attempt to forecast the result of the election in this State. But it is apparent that estimates made a year ago can no longer be cited as dependable. The independent progressive voters here no longer feel bound, in matters affecting the nation as a whole, by the declared preferences of those whom they support locally. This emancipation will be apparent in the November result.

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On the "Hill," in the quiet of Bascom Hall, I visited for an hour or more with President Glenn Frank of Wisconsin university. The enrollment for this year is larger than ever before in the history of the school. Realizing this, I was inquisitive to learn, if possible, the causes of the discord which continues to exist between Governor La Follette and Dr. Frank. At the end of the interview I was compelled to make my own deductions. Pursuing my investigation further, the conclusion was unavoidable that into the administration of the university's affairs there has crept the influence of political ambition and political dominance, always disastrous where the welfare of state educational institutions is concerned. Wisconsin university ranked tenth or twelfth among the larger universities ten years ago. In the decade it has risen to second place.

It is a matter of record that within quite recent years the personnel of the board of regents has been dictated and in a measure dominated by the chief executive. He has the power of appointment to fill vacancies as they occur. Some of those chosen as regents have failed, or refused, to carry out the prescribed program. It has been pointed out, perhaps for their benefit, that the responsibility of the Governor toward the university ends with the appointment of the regents, and that it does not continue to a control of board policies.

Wisconsin is not usually counted among the Democratic states. The La Follette influence, judging superficially, would carry it into the Roosevelt column in November. But there is a growing impression that the alliance of the La Follettes with the dissenters from the older parties is superficial and purely strategic. The voters will express their own interpretation of this a little more than a month hence.

## The Wide Horizon

### Dispelling Clouds Over Austria

By E. H. Carr

THE first impression of Herr Hitler's guarantee to respect the independence of Austria was that the agreement was a bargain between Germany and Italy. Premier Mussolini encouraged this impression by hastening to cast his mantle over it and to announce that it had been concluded with his full approval. The second impression was more doubtful. Had Signor Mussolini really known quite so much about it, and was he quite so pleased, as he pretended? Or was he putting a good face on an unwelcome necessity?

The truth cannot be fully ascertained. It was an affair between dictators; and dictators never tell. Nevertheless, the old question *cui bono?* may be held to apply. In speculating on the probable consequences of the agreement, we may find some light shed on its background.

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In Austria, the agreement was received with a sigh of relief. The Austrian dictatorship was, of course, less absolute than either its Italian or German prototype. But it had also far less popular appeal. No impartial observer denies that Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, however they may exercise their power, command the enthusiasm of the great mass of Italians and Germans. No impartial observer could make a similar claim for the dictatorship of Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, which had few supporters outside the official class.

The first result of the agreement is therefore an immense strengthening of Dr. Schuschnigg's position. A few months ago he discarded his most dangerous rival at home, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg. Now he has received the approval of Germany as well as Italy, and got rid of the worst handicap of his regime—its dependence on the hereditary enemy of his country.

Economically, Austria hopes that the agreement will mark a new step on her return to prosperity. She will welcome once more the army of German hikers who used to descend every summer on the Salzkammergut and the Tyrol. The big tourist center and the small innkeeper in the remote village are both enthusiastic over the agreement; and the German Government will do its part by encouraging the German tourist to show the swastika in Austrian territory.

Italy is relieved by the agreement of an awkward commitment. When Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss was murdered, Italy moved troops to the Brenner and threatened to send them across if the independence of Austria were in danger. The Abyssinian campaign has intervened; and if Italy were to repeat the same threat now, everyone would know it for a bluff. Where she blustered before, she has thought it wiser to bargain now.

Financially, too, Italy could no longer carry the Austrian burden. The Heimwehr lost its importance when she ceased to subsidize it; and Prince Starhemberg's fall was the result. That, more than any other event, led up to the present agreement. Italy can no longer buy Austria for cash or keep Germany out of Vienna by force of arms. She has tried to achieve the same result by a deal with Herr Hitler. But will the bargain hold? Uncertainty is responsible for growing doubts whether the deal was altogether voluntary on Signor Mussolini's part.

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At first sight, Herr Hitler seems to have given up most. For three years, the powers have been adjuring him to respect Austria's independence and not to interfere in Austria's internal affairs. He has now given both undertakings, freely, openly and without qualification. Dictators are often accused of following a policy of prestige and personal vanity. On this occasion Herr Hitler sacrificed any such petty considerations.

What then has Germany gained? Much in Austria. The Austrian National Socialist party remains illegal. But a general amnesty is proclaimed, and individual National Socialists may enter the patriotic front. Penetration from within will now be the watchword instead of attack from without. A new minister has been taken into the cabinet—Herr Edmund Glaise-Horstenau. He is a known pan-German.

Still more perhaps in Europe. That brittle instrument, the Stresa front, has gone for good—unwept and unhonored. French opinion is uneasy. But French indignation is directed less at the agreement itself than at Italy's apparent desertion of the French alliance. British opinion has welcomed the agreement as removing one important obstacle in the way of a general settlement with Germany and a resurrection of Locarno.

For Europe, that is the main test. The agreement, however it may affect the balance of power in the Danube Basin, has relieved one of the keenest European anxieties of the past three years—the danger of war over Austria.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### "Funny Monday"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I must stop in the middle of a busy day to tell you that I have just read the editorial "Funny Monday" in the Monitor, and have been stirred by the truth of this editorial.

Freedom of mind and freedom of action for adults according to the best that is in them seems to me so paramount that for the "funnies" to deliberately inject such trashy ideas in a colorful guise into children's minds has always roused in me a wish to help remedy it.

ANITA POLLITZER

Washington, D. C.